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# ARTHUR MARTIN SCOTT

1777-1858

His Ancestors and His Descendants

*By*

E. HARRISON SCOTT

Richmond, Indiana

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Granted to "John Scott of Thirlestane \*\*\* that he and all his aftercummers may bruck the samine as a pledge and taiken of Our guid Will and Kyndnes for his treue Worthines. Given at ffalla muire under our Hand and Privy Caset, xxvii day of Jully i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xxxxi zeires."

(James V of Scotland)

Recd May 15-1979











## PREFACE

On May 4, 1609 Mr. Arthur Scott died and was buried near Selkirk on the Ettrick River, Scotland.

It is the sole purpose of this book to record a brief history of his known ancestry as well as that of some of his descendants especially the family of Arthur Martin Scott who died in 1858 in Crawford County, Indiana, U. S. A.

The search for this material has included the historical and genealogical societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland beyond the sea: library, historical society, state and county records in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and the District of Columbia have been scrutinized in an endeavor to pick up and to follow a trail almost eliminated by the constant erosion of time and custom.

To all those who have been so very helpful, and especially to Henry Harrison Scott and Rufus Elmer Baker, our heart felt thanks.

And now a word to you who may read what we have written:

Bear in mind this family was no worse, and probably no better than the average family who lived under similar environments and circumstances. It is from court records that much of our information has been garnered, and court records usually reflect conflict.

Shakespeare must have had this in mind when he wrote: "The evil men do lives after them, but the good is oft interred with their bones."

At times this trail was over barren and stony ground where following it became extremely difficult. It was largely by the process of elimination and the application of the rule of custom that this barren spot could be traversed with what we believe to be a high degree of accuracy.





## CHAPTER I

When we started to record the history of the Arthur Martin Scott family we had in mind only the more recent generations, but when we had done this there was that desire to add "just one more generation."

We knew full well that we could not go back all the way to the proverbial Adam and Eve, but we have tried to go back as far as we were able to find authentic records and facts which we could establish to our satisfaction.

Just how or when the surname "Scott" originated we, of course, do not know, but there is a legend which dates back to the time of the Pharoahs in Egypt. Henry Lee in his "History of the Scott Family" gives this legend as follows:

"Gathelus, a son of Cecrops, King of Athens, being banished from that kingdom, fled to Egypt with a large band of followers. This was in the time of Moses, and Pharaoh, who later drowned in the Red Sea, being in war, was glad to accept the aid of Gathelus whom he made a general of the combined forces. The enemy nation was subdued, and as a reward Pharaoh gave his daughter, Scota, in marriage to the victorious Gathelus. Later Gathelus and Scota, with a goodly following, escaping the plague of Egypt, fled to Spain naming that portion of the country, Port Gathele which is now known as Portugal. Here Gathelus gave to his followers the name of 'Scottis' from the love he bore to his wife, Scota. After years of war with the natives of Spain these nomad Scottis once more set sail and landed in what is now Ireland, giving to that island its ancient name Scotti, whence they afterwards went over to the northern part of the adjacent island of Britain naming the country Scotland, or land of the Scottis. According to this theory the royal blood of a Grecian king of the classic Athens and of an Egyptian Pharaoh flows in the veins of the Scott Tribe."





There is also another legend which might indicate our ancestors were among the Picts of the southeastern Asia who living under the persecution of the Turks moved northward and westward to seek escape. They wandered through the forests of Germany much as a band of gypsies, and were known as the "Painted Wanderers" because of their custom of painting their feet and legs and clothing the upper body with a single garment. This was about the time that the British Isles were being peopled, and the Picts were settled in that part of the country known as North Britton. As Caledonians they defended their independence against the Romans but lost their identity in the Eighth Century when they became Scots of Scotland.

In either case persecution, banishments, and travel had developed a hardy, independent, and clannish race of people able to cope with the unsettled conditions of their new homeland and to meet pioneer conditions of America many generations later. They were independent in thought and in their religious beliefs and refused to accept the divine right of kings and the inequality of men.

If we read the history of Scotland during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries we find it to be largely the history of her religion. Catholicism was the ruling faith, but with the reformation there came a change in Scotland, and the people turned to Calvinism in one of the greatest transitions of history. Throughout the following centuries the Scottish people, who had embraced Calvinism, remained true to their faith despite almost constant persecution because of the ever changing religious beliefs of the kings and queens on the throne.

Scotland with her mountains and rivers, her lakes and morasses had very little land for cultivation, and her industries were few. This coupled with the fact that her people were nomadic in disposition impeded her acceptance of the rule of law and order. In fact this was not accomplished until early in the Eighteenth Century. We write with particular reference to the border lands of Southern Scotland.





If one might list the occupations of her people, though not necessarily in the sequence of their importance, we could class them as herdsmen, farmers, hunters, and fighters both civil and military.

Scotland was the home of the clan, the banding together of blood relatives for mutual protection. A fitting motto might well have been: "Vengeance is mine."

Under their chieftain the clan fought either for their king or for the one trying to succeed him. If on the winning side the reward was the grant of land; if on the losing side, the land they might own would be confiscated.

When there were no battles of national significance to be fought these people were busy stealing, robbing, and burning the property of their neighboring clans, or in the defense of their own property from the raids of other clans who would rob, steal, and burn from them.

Collectively or singly a raid would be made across the border driving off the sheep, cattle, and horses of their neighbors: then collectively, or singly, they fought the raiders from England bent on retaliation and revenge.

The spirit of loyalty within the clan was absolute. To illustrate: Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Walter Kerr of Cessford, a then friendly clan. In 1516 Sir Walter Scott died. Some thirty odd years later the Kerrs along with the English burned his house and the members of his household. The pleading of his widow to her kinsmen was of no avail, and she perished in the flames. The tradition of the clan must be upheld! "Might makes right" and who dared say "Nay?"

Sir Walter Scott, the well-known author, tells the story of one of his ancestors which from the records appears to be more legend than fact. He says that William Scott, eldest son of Walter Scott of Harden, finding his supply of beef running low made a raid with his friends on the herds of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank on the English side of the border. Caught red handed in the act he was about to be hanged when Murray's wife suggested that he be spared if he would marry their very ugly daughter known as "Muckle





(big) Mouth Meg." William resented the suggestion, and it was not until the rope was around his neck and the opposite end was tossed over a limb that he consented to bring a member of an unfriendly clan into his own.

Naturally William was a cattle thief. Wasn't it his mother, Mary, "The Flower of Yarrow," who on finding her meat supply running low would put a pair of spurs in a covered dish and place it on the table before her husband as a gentle hint that a raid for the purpose of cattle stealing would be timely and in order.

Of such was the civilization of South Scotland in her early history, and it didn't change much until late in the Sixteenth Century when King James VI came to the throne determined to break down the Feudal System.

Nationally Scotland did have a constantly changing religion for which the clansmen fought and valiantly died, but personally there seems very little evidence of it, although they did offer asylum to those persecuted because of religious belief.

They located and built their castle-like houses to resist siege, but to refuse a challenge to come out and fight was a mark of dishonor. Men fought on horseback and on foot. The weapons were long spears made of wood, bows and arrows, battle axes, broad swords, and short swords for close-in fighting. It was usually combat to the death. Quarter was unfrequently asked and less frequently given.

This, briefly, is a picture of at least a portion of Scotland and her people some five centuries ago. Let us use it as a backdrop to view the activities of some of our early ancestors. Bear in mind that these people were the product of their time and their environment and that society as we know it has been the result of a slow but constant process of evolution.

Most of the early man-made landmarks of Scotland have completely disappeared, but her mountains and her rivers remain as silent sentinels of the past. It is from these we can establish places, at least in part, which we find described in the old records of that land.





The family of Scotts lived largely between the River Tweed on the north and west, and the Teviot to the south and east. This irregular shaped area is the present shire of Selkirk.

South of the Teviot are the Cheviot Hills which have played such a definite part in maintaining the boundary and peace between England and Scotland. Trisecting Selkirk are the Yarrow and Ettrick rivers descending their rocky courses to join with the Tweed in its short run to the North Sea.

The entire area is very hilly with deep gulleys, nearly unscalable crags, and scanty river valleys. Here many of the Scotts built their homes. Built to withstand storm and siege we can hardly call them castles, though occasionally some of them approached that description.

All family seats were built with one or more towers from which signal fires were flashed from one clan member to another. These signals were in code and warned members of an oncoming raid, or summoned them to gather at their rallying place, Bellendaine, for the purposes best known to their chief. Behind their standard, "A Bellendaine!", they rode forth to war, to rescue, or to raid. Life was cheap, yet they sold it dearly.

While many families were landowners there were many who occupied their land through grants from the king. Others were mere tenants. The kingly grants were frequently given in perpetuity with the right to pass them on to "heirs of the body." Perpetuity, however, might be good only for the time that particular monarch was on the throne.

There were then as now those on whom good fortune had not smiled. These lived in thatched-roof cottages on the land of their retainer. In case of a raid it was the practice to remove the thatched roof to discourage burning the house. After the raid it was a simple matter to replace the roof and await the next threat of burning. Their lives were both rough and rugged.





On the north bank of the Ettrick River stood the twin towers of Thirlestane, the home of John Scott, and just across the river was Gamescleuch. Farther down the river, on the north bank, a distance of six to eight miles, was the small forest-state of Newburgh, the home of Simon Scott, sometimes called "Old Sym." To these names and places we shall make further reference in due time.

It is quite likely that in the earlier years, this section was not molested by raiders since there is little information concerning an organized clan until Sir Walter Scott on November 4, 1492, acquired possession of Branhholm and Buccleuch where he lived and died in the year 1516. He was succeeded by his son the following year. This Sir Walter Scott organized the family of Scotts into one of the strongest clans in Scotland, particularly in the south. Known as "Wicked Wat" he became one of the strongest and most notorious chieftains on the Scottish border. It is said he could mount a thousand horses for raid or battle, and because of his martial strength and the fact that he had tried, though unsuccessfully, to rescue the boy king from the Earl of Angus who held the young monarch prisoner, he became a good and trusted friend of King James V when he ascended the throne.

The Scott clan was composed of blood relatives, their tenants, and their friends. John Scott of Thirlestane mustered "three score and ten launciers" at Sautra Edge, and Mr. Arthur Scott could gather around him "Two hundred broken men and outlaws" for the Adam Vetch raid in the year 1593. Forty heads of families bearing the surname of Scott signed the clan pledge of arbitration in the year 1589, while thirty-three were among the chosen few for the raid on Sterling Castle for the purpose of liberating "Kinmont Willie" in 1596.

No single family nor no minor clan was safe from the raids of the Douglasses and the Bruces to the west, the Elliotts to the east, and the raiders from across the border until they had joined with Sir Walter for their common de-





fense, protection, and retaliating raids of thieving and burning.

The Ettrick river traversed the forest of that name which belonged to the ruling monarch and was used largely as a hunting preserve where deer and other game abounded. It is here in the year 1542 we find John of Thirlestane hunting with King James who was, perhaps, a guest in his home at the time.

The strongest individual families within the clan were those of Thirlestane and Buccleuch, and since Sir Walter of Buccleuch was the chieftain he becomes the hero in most episodes involving the clan. The sobriquet, "Wicked Wat," gives one a glimpse of his character and typifies some of his deeds. The reformer, John Knox, the great churchman, in the year 1547 said of Buccleuch, "a bloody man who swore with many deadly oaths." Another writer classified the clan as being "the greatest robbers and fiercest fighters among the border clans."

But we must measure the lives and reputation of the early members of this family by the "yard stick" of the time in which they lived rather than by the golden rule. Sir Walter certainly had some good qualities since his descendants became lords and dukes and are yet carrying on in the aristocracy of merry old England. Born in 1490 he was murdered on the streets of Edinburgh in 1552 by a member of the Kerr clan. Some say he was probably killed because he had divorced his wife, Janet Kerr, daughter of Sir Walter Kerr of Fernihurst, that he might marry Janet Bethune of Creuch. Janet Bethune Scott was the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Despite the efforts of King James V as well as the succeeding monarchs to destroy the hold of the clannish barons on the government the royalty was not successful and the Feudal system continued but in a decreasing measure until the union with England was established in the Eighteenth Century.

Upon the death of "Wicked Wat" he was succeeded by





Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd who became Sir Walter of Branxholm and Buccleuch. The records do not indicate any particular activity of the clan under this leader, and he was succeeded during the same year by his son Sir Walter who, operating with the Kerr clan of Ferniherst, tried to capture the strong hold of Jedburgh for Her Majesty, Queen Mary. Sir Walter's daughter was married to Robert Scott of Thirlestane thus merging the two major clans into that of Buccleuch.

One of the last major episodes involving the clans of the border occurred in the year 1596. A truce had been declared, and a conference to be held on English territory had been called between the border clans of Scotland and those of England. William Armstrong, a Scotch clansman, was in the meeting. On his way home, despite the truce which provided for safe conduct back to Scotland, he was beset by English, captured, and placed in irons in the dungeon of Carlisle Castle. The news of this treachery reached Sir Walter of Buccleuch, who, in addition to being chief of his clan was Warden of the Marches toward England, and he determined to make an immediate rescue of his fellow countryman. He summoned some thirty of the bravest and youngest members of his clan to formulate a plan of attack. It was decided to take scaling ladders, and under cover of night to scale the wall of Carlisle Castle where, without harm to any person or property, they would snatch Armstrong, known as "Kinmont Willie." Despite the rainy, wintry weather they set off accompanied by a guard of some forty mounted men.

The rescue party arrived at Carlisle Castle according to plan in the dead of night, but found the ladders they had carried with them were too short. Hastily re-vamping his plan, Sir Walter ordered the use of some mining tools and equipment to blast an entry through the wall. As soon as this was started the guards were to create as much noise as they could by shouts and striking of their weapons that the castle guards might think they were besieged by a





horde. So successful was this plan that the inhabitants of Carlisle Castle were positive a tremendous army was arrayed against them, and their confusion was so great that Sir Walter's men went to the dungeon without interference and snatched "Kinmont Willie." Still in irons he was put on a horse and ridden to safety before the rescuers stopped long enough to remove his bonds. This raid has been classified as the most daring and fearless ever undertaken in the annals of Scotland, and even to this day to be a descendant of one of the rescuing party is to be considered an honor.

The raid was so daring that it attracted the attention of Elizabeth, Queen of England, who insisted that the Scottish Parliament surrender Sir Walter Scott to England for punishment. This, of course, the Parliament refused to do. So intense did the verbal fight between Elizabeth and James, King of Scotland, become that a year later James asked Sir Walter if, for the sake of peace between the two countries, he would go to London to wait upon Queen Elizabeth. So Sir Walter, accompanied by only Sir Robert of Thirlestane, rode to London.

On meeting Sir Walter, Elizabeth's first utterance was "How darest thou do this deed!" To which Sir Walter replied, "Madam, what is there that a brave man dare not do?" Elizabeth was so impressed with Sir Walter's answer and courage that she invited him to remain as her guest for a while and was supposed to have remarked that "with a thousand such men my brother, James, could rule England."

Shortly after this episode Sir Walter became Lord Walter Scott of Buccleuch and thus laid the foundation of a dukedom to be acquired by his family in later years.





## CHAPTER II

Many, many years ago when people were thinly settled and the range of travel very much circumscribed man could be identified by a given name only. As society became more complex we find the identification of individuals being made not only by the given name but by associating it with some particular person or place: such as, James, the son of Walter; or James of Dunkirk, and so forth.

Still later when the complexities of society had further increased we find the family, or surname, appearing. The surname did not come into use universally at any one time but seems to have followed closely the density of populations.

Just how long the surname was used as a spoken word before we find it on preserved records is impossible to tell, and there may have been many surnames before we find that of "Scott."

The first occurrence of this name in writings now preserved was that of Uchtred filius Scotti who was among witnesses to a charter to the abbacy of Selkirk granted by King David I who was on the throne of Scotland from 1124 to 1153. Uchtred must have been born somewhere near the beginning of the Twelfth Century.

ii. To Uchtred was born Richard Scott who lived in the reign of King Malcolm IV and William the Lion, both prior to 1158.

iii. Richard had two sons: Richard and Michael. Richard carried on the line of his father while Michael became the head of the Scotts of Balwarrie. A noted member of this latter family was Sir Michael the Magician, born prior to 1180, who was mentioned in Dante's "Inferno." Michael was a very learned man. He studied at Oxford, Paris, and Toledo. He was a tutor and astronomer at the court of Frederic II, and was well versed in the classics as well as in science. Sir Michael was skilled in chemistry, and it was





because of his knowledge of this subject that many legends surround his memory. One of these was that he had sold his soul to the devil in exchange for a book bound in iron covers which held the secret of all sorcery. It is this book to which Sir Walter Scott refers in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel" for which Sir Michael's grave was opened, the book removed, and then replaced after the holder had performed some of the wizardry accredited to Sir Michael. Sir Michael died about 1234.

Richard, son of the first Richard, married Alvia, the daughter of Henry de Molla, and appears to have been the first Scott in the south country. Richard lived in the reign of Alexander II. By his marriage he acquired an estate in the county of Roxborough.

iv. William Scott, son of Richard, lived in 1249 and had a son (v) Richard who also lived during the reign of Alexander and married a daughter of Murthockstone, or Murdiestone. He was a great baron of Scotland, swore allegiance to Edward I of England, and died about 1320. Richard seems to have been the original ancestor of the Buccleuch family.

Richard's son (vi) Sir Michael of Murthockstone, who was in high favor with King David Bruce died at the battle of Durham in 1346 and left as his heir (vii) Robert of Rankelburn who lived during the reign of King Robert II and died before 1390. He left a son (viii) Sir Walter of Rankelburn and Murthockstone, sometimes designated as "of Kirkurd." Sir Walter was made a knight by King Robert II and was killed at the battle of Hamildon about 1402.

His son (ix) Sir Robert of Rankelburn and Murthockstone lived in Selkirk in the year 1415 when he donated lands to the monks of Melrose in Selkirkshire on May 28 of that year. His wife is unknown but he left three sons: Walter, Robert, and William.

x. Walter, his heir, was "of Kirkurd," born 1426, and died 1469. In the period from 1450 to 1459 he obtained Branxholm as a grant from King James II. His wife was Margaret, the daughter of Cockburn of Henderland, and to them were





born: James, David, and Alexander. Sir Walter helped to defeat the Douglas clan at Arkinholm in 1455.

David, the heir of Sir Walter, was the first Scott to be known as Dominus de Buccleuch. He married a daughter of Lord Thomas Sommerville, and died 1491. From him the house of Buccleuch further descended.

xi. Alexander, the second son of Sir Walter, became Alexander of Howpasley. He was the father of (xii) Sir Walter Scott of Howpasley, a man of "credit and renown." Sir Walter married a daughter of Elliott, the laird of Laristone, and to them were born two sons: (xiii) David, and Adam of Tushielaw who bore the unfavorable reputation of "King of the Border and King of Thieves." Adam was executed by order of King James V in 1529 or 1530. He left a son Robert who established the family of Scotts of Bowhill.

xiii. David of Howpasley, the heir to his father, Sir Walter, was a "great hunter and abounded with wit and skill." He also, according to Sir Walter Scott of Satchells "carried the tod's tail." His wife was the daughter of Scott of Rober-toun. As far as the records indicate David of Howpasley had only one son, (xiv) John of Thirlestane who married; first, the daughter of Scott of Allanhaugh; and second, Marian Douglas. John of Thirlestane, like his father David, was a great hunter and enjoyed that sport along with King James V in the year 1542. In that same year Thirlestane volunteered himself and his retinue to James V to make a sortie into England. James V had previously petitioned the barons and chieftains to join him in this raid, but all refused except John of Thirlestane who said he was ready to go wherever his king would lead. For this proffered service he was awarded an addition of six crossed lances with pennons attached to issue from his family crest of the mural crown, the addition of the fleur-de-lis to his shield, and the motto, "Ready Ay Ready."

In H. B. McCall's "Some Old Families" he states that the following is from a copy of the original order which was signed by Thomas Erskine, Secretary to the King.





“JAMES REX. We James, be the Grace of God King of Scottis, considerand the ffaith and guid servis of of of right traist freind John Scott of Thirlestane quha cummand to our Hoste at Sautra edge with three score and ten Launcieres on horsback of his ffriends and followers, and beand willing to gang with ws unto England, when all Our Nobles and others refused, He was readdy to stake all at Our bidding, ffor the quhilk cause, It is Our Will and We do straitlie Command and charg Our lion Herauld and his deputis for the time beand, to give and to graunt to the said John Scott ane Border of ffeure de lises about his coatte of armes, sik as is on Our Royal Banner, and alsua ane Bundell of Launces above his Helmet, with thir Words, Readdy ay Readdy, That he and all his aftercummers may bruck the samine as a pledge and taiken of Our guid Will and Kyndnes fir his treue Worthines. And thir Our Lettres seen ye nae Wayes failzie to doe. Given at ffalla muire under our Hand and Privy Caset ane xxvii day of Jully i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xxxxi zeires. By the Kings Graces speciall Ordinance,

To: Arskine.”

The original order is presumed to have been in the possession of the Scotts of Galla who are supposed to have lost it in some unknown matter. This copy carelessly made is in the Thirlestane Treasure Chest now owned by Lord Napier and Ettrick, the present representative of the family in Scotland. The copy has been carefully inspected by the Lion Herald and accepted as genuine.

The famed author, Sir Walter Scott, in one of his poems tells of this award to John of Thirlestane:

“The treasured fleur-de-lys he claims  
To wreathe his shield, since royal James  
Encamped by Fala’s mossy wave,  
The proud distinction grateful gave  
For faith ’midst feudal jars;  
What time save Thirlestane alone,  
Of Scotland’s stubborn barons none  
Would march to southern wars.”

John of Thirlestane died before September 14, 1549. John’s oldest son, Robert, became Warden of the Marches, and mar-





ried Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, thus again uniting the two lines of descent which had separated with the sons of (x) Walter. Robert of Thirlestane died in 1576.

Philip, the second son of John, was of the parish of Kirkhope. Andrew, the third son, died without issue. James, his fifth son and first son by Marian Douglas, was the "youngest of Gilmanscleuch." John fathered also William of Bowhill and John of Hundlehope.

John's fourth son, (xv) Simon of Newburgh was a "bold and resolute man" and apparently of considerable stature and soldering ability. He was known as "Simon of the Long Spear" and was the tutor of Sir Robert of Thirlestane, his nephew, the son of Robert, Warden of the Marches. Quoting from Sir Walter Scott of Satchells:

"This Simon, Scott's called Simon with the Spear  
Tutor of Thirlestane both for peace and wear."

Apparently he taught Sir Robert well at least in the second subject since Sir Robert became a great border raider and chief second only to his relative, Sir Walter of Buccleuch.

It is said of the seven sons of John of Thirlestane by the clan poet: "They were stout and valient men. They would not have been afraid for any other ten." In truth they were implicated in more high-handed outrages than any other family in the forest.

The fact that Simon was the tutor of his nephew might indicate that he had some education although we do read of his signing certain documents "with my hand at the pen led by Johnne Andro at my command." It is altogether probable that he suffered wounds in battle which affected the use of his hand or hands.

As a tutor of Thirlestane he was not altogether faithful to his trust. We find that in 1578, before his nephew had arrived at his majority, Simon was charged with "disturbing his nephew (a minor) in possession of house and lands." First, by himself, his servants and accomplices, he "away take fra the said Robert Scot tua hors furth of his landis





of Thirlstane." Then he proceeded to harrass the tenants and to lay waste their lands including the tower of Thirlestane. The court, after deliberation, ordered Simon to restore what he had taken within three days or be announced a rebel. While Simon was a giant in strength and may or may not have been well educated his defence to the charge of molesting his ward's property is quite interesting. He offered bond in the amount of five hundred pounds for carrying out the orders of the court to return the property within three days but he managed to stretch that out for a period of eight days. Then upon threat of being "put to the horn" (that is, sued) he ingeniously declared that he would have given up the house at once "gif he onywyise had gottin knowlege of the charge, lyke as he, immediatlíe eftir the requisitioun thair of, be Johnne Murray, Sheref-depute of the sherefdom of Selkird, deliverit the keyis thair of."

While the letters of horning were suspended Simon had to produce further caution that he would restore the property. Apparently the young Robert learned the art of defending himself at the law, became reconciled to his uncle, and together they fought in the battles of their clan.

Simon died between 1593 and 1596. To Simon of Newburgh was born (xvi) Mr. Arthur of Gamescleuch, and on the death of his father, of Newburgh. He was reputed to be a learned man. Mr. Arthur sold Gamescleuch to his cousin Walter, son of Robert of Thirlestane, who was to become the ancestor of Lord Napier.

Mr. Arthur, in 1589, signed the Clan Bond wherein the various lairds of the name of Scott bound themselves to arbitrate their internal differences and attempt peaceful solutions of intra-clan difficulties. The following is a list of those who signed the bond:

Band—Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm and his friends one with another.

Be it kend that

We, Walter Scott of Branxholme,  
laird of Buccleuch





Walter Scott of Goldielands  
Walter Scott of Eidshaw  
George Scott of Synton  
Robert Scott of Hayning  
Walter Scott of Howpaslott  
Robert Scott of Thirlestane  
Walter Scott of Tushilaw  
Walter Chisholme of that ilk  
James Gladstaines of Cocklaw  
James Langlands of that ilk  
Symon Scott of Bonyngtoun  
Robert Scott of Aikwood  
John Scott of Dryhope  
Walter Scott of Quihitslaid  
Walter Scott of Harden  
Walter Scott of Blindhaugh  
William Scott of Burnfuit  
William Middlesmist in Lilsle  
Robert Scott of Burnfuit  
William Scott of Glack  
Robert Scott of Burnheid  
Walter Scott of Todrick  
Robert Scott of Cringillis  
Walter Waich of Norsyntone  
William Scott in Huntlie  
Adam Scott of Todshawhaugh  
Philip Scott of Dryhope  
Symon Scott of Dryhope  
Walter Scott in Ladhope  
James Scott of Gilmanscleuch  
William Scott of Hartwoodmyres  
Robert Scott of Altoun  
Robert Scott of Hassindane  
Walter Scott of Calmerlangtoun  
William Scott of Howfuird  
Mr. Arthur Scott of Gemmilsleuch  
William Scott in Montgenger  
John Scott in Kirkhouse  
John Scott in Dringstone  
William Scott, alias Willie of Allanhaugh  
John Scott of Robertone  
Walter Scott of Quhythaughbrae  
John Scott in Ormiston  
Walter Scott in Catslack  
John Scott in Comonsyde  
John Scott of Deuchar





James Scott, brother to the said

Walter Scott of Tushielaw

“Forsaemeikle as it is understand to me the s<sup>d</sup> Walter Scott of Branxholme, laird of Balcleuch, and us others persones above written, my friends and kinsmen, and remanent subscribers hereof, that ther was ane constitutione, act, and ordinance maide of lang time bypast by umquill Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, Knight, then laird of Balcleuch, grand-syre to me the s<sup>d</sup> Walter Scott, now laird of Balcleuch, be the counsell, avyce and consent of his haill friends than being, for the time, that it could not be lesome to nae person nor persons of his said friends for the time, nor they sould not presume nor take upon hand to take nae rume nor rumes pertaining to them or any of them be way of kyndlie steiding oer ane other friend’s head: And that for avoiding of controversies, debaitts, and pleyes amangis the s<sup>d</sup> umqllle Sir Walter’s friends: And so that they and everie ane of them might be in amitie and freindship and familiaritie with others, and like as brethren and friends aught to be amangis themselves, according to the laws of God and nature, and for the better maintanance and service of the said umqllle Sir Walter of Branxholme then their cheife, in all and sundrie his guid and godlie actiones. And I the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Walter Scott, . . . with my friends, . . . willing that the like amitie and familiarities in all time coming sall remaine and stand amangis us all, with ane avyce, . . . hes rectified, approvitt the s<sup>d</sup> act and ordinance made of before, with the haill heads, points, and clauses thairintill containett: And further, hes binden us and ilk ane of us, and our airs and successors, that we nor nane of us sall at nae time heirafter presume nor take upon hand ane other friend’s kindlie rume or rumes, or steidings pertaining to us or anie ane of us as kindlie there, ovr another freind’s heid: And gif we or any ane of us does in the contrairie that the person or persons, or their successors hurt or skaithed of their kyndlie rume and possession, sall complean to mee the s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>r</sup> Scott of Branxholme, and I, immediately after the hearing of the s<sup>d</sup> complaint, shall charge baith the twa parties to convene before me incontinent, and sall nominate and elect four freinds to pass thereupon for trying of the com-





pleaners' kyndness and dispossessione: And the four men freinds pass and therupon shall propound their dec<sup>t</sup> immediately thereafter, quhas dec<sup>t</sup> in all time coming sall stand as the samen had been pronounced be the law . . . And in case any of the s<sup>d</sup> parties tua be obstinate and will not abyde att the dec<sup>t</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> four men friends, then we, the s<sup>d</sup> Laird of Balcleuch and haill remanent freinds sall fortifie, maintaine, and defend with our haill force the persone or persons standand content, ag<sup>t</sup> that persone or persons refusand: And ordains to this former act and ordinance that gif thir be any heretable ryt or title of land, to be in question amangis us freinds foresds, it is concluded be us and every ane of us that the law sall proceed yrupon. And the time of our persuit be the law that the persuers and defenders sall be in amitie and concord and familiartie as freinds, and like as nae actions were dependant betwixt us . . . And in case I the s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>r</sup> Scott of Branxholme, takes or dispossesses any of my freinds' kindlie rouses or steidings ovr their heads and quhairin they are kindlie tennants, . . . my sds friends sall elect four freinds, as they sall think maist expedient to try any wrang, and I the s<sup>d</sup> Laird of Balcleuch, cheiff fors<sup>d</sup>, sall amend the samen at the sight and discretion of four of my sds friends, . . . etc. etc.

Signed at Todrickshank the 3rd day of June 1589, before thir witnesses, James Chisholme, brother to the laird of Chisholme, Gilbert Ker, son to the laird of Greenhead, Robert Scott in Eidshaw, Robert son to James Scot in Gilmanscleuch, John Dalgliesh of the Deuquhair, William Brydane, notar publick in Selkirk, and Alex. Young, notar publick in Melrose, Robert Scott of Northhouse, Jas. Scott of Quhithouse. BALCLEUCH, and all the freinds enumerated in the beginning except Geo. Scott of Synton, Walter Scott in Ladhope, Wm. Scott in Howfuir, John Scott in Dringstone, Willie of Allanhaugh, John Scott in Ormiston, and John Scott of Deuchar, and with the addition of Walter Scott of Stirkshaws."

This bond reacted to the benefit of Mr. Arthur Scott since both he and Walter Scott of Tushiewlaw were signators. "In 1603 Walter Scott of Tushielaw was discerned by degree of their chief, the Laird of Branxholm, to renounce the





lands in favor of Mr. Arthur Scott, Symon's son and ever since that time the lands and peel of Gamescleuch have been intimately connected with the History of the Scotts of Thirlestane, to whose representation the Lord Napier and Ettrick, they now belong."

In all the references found in regard to Arthur Scott he was always addressed as "Mr." Arthur, a title reserved for the use of educated men only. Arthur's scholarly nature, however, did not stop him from joining in the various raids. Chief among these was the famous raid led by Sir Walter of Buccleuch to rescue "Kinmont Willie." By this time, however, Mr. Arthur was owner of his childhood home, Newburgh. These are the lairds recruited for the task:

Walter Scott of Gamescleuch  
William Scott of Fingland  
James Scott of Glenrath  
John Scott of Mackersway  
Mr. Arthur Scott of Newburgh  
Robert Scott of Gilmanscleuch  
William Scott of Scotstaines  
John, brother to Simon Scott of Bonnington  
William, brother to Sir Robert Scott of Hayning  
William Scott of Hartwoodmyres  
William Scott of Midgehope  
Walter Scott of Deephope  
John Scott of Middlestead  
Robert Scott of Huntly  
Walter Scott of Toderick  
Robert, brother to Sir Walter Scott of Whitslaid  
Andrew Scott of Salynside  
James Scott of Kirkhouse  
John Scott of Ashkirk, brother to Walter Scott of  
Woll  
Robert Scott of Headshaw  
Walter Scott of Harden  
... Scott of Commonsides  
Robert Scott of Satchells  
William Scott of Burnfoot in Ail  
Robert Scott of Burnfoot in Teviot  
Walter Scott of Goldielands  
Robert Scott of Howfoord  
John Scott of Robertson





. . . Scott, brother probably to Walter Scott of How-  
pasley  
. . . Scott, brother to William Scott of Allanhaugh  
William Scott in Clack  
Adam Scott of Altoun  
Robert Scott of Hassendene

Nor did Mr. Arthur's more cultured side hinder him from instigating a raid. Mr. H. B. McCall in his "Some Old Families" tells the following:

"In April 1593, the Castle of Thirlestane was be-seiged by a band of armed men, in consequence of a messenger taking refuge there. The matter arose out of a dispute between Mr. William Cranstoun, siar of that Ilk, and Mr. Arthur Scott of Gamescleuch about the possession of the lands of Fawodscheill. As was usually the case, might proved a better title than right, and Mr. Arthur having convocated certaine outlawis and brokin men to the number of twa hundreth personis or thairby, all armed and in the guise of war, proceeded to put himself in possession. On April 14th, Johnne Simsoun, messenger having been sent to serve a notice of ejectment, Mr. Arthur's followers, howsone they understood the caus of the said messengeris cuming, chased him to the house of Thirlestane, and would have slain him were not he gat relief within the said house; quhilk house they asseiget ane lang space thairafter, threitning the guidman of Thirlestane with birning and all kynd of crueltie, because they resett the said messenger."

Mr. Arthur, generally, however, was to be found arraigned with Thirlestane. Mr. Craig-Brown in his "History of Selkirk" quotes from the various parish records. "In 1605 Thirestane was held bound to present Mr. Arthur Scott of Gemmelscleuch (Gamescleuch) for breaking the doors of Fechen Ous and destroying the whole timber work therein. The charge was that he 'destroyed Vetch's plew then shamfullie and dishonestlie dang his plewmen and left them for deid.'"

On March 2, 1609, Mr. Arthur together with his sons John and Arthur, also his natural son Robert, subscribed to an





"assurance" along with Walter Scott of Tushielaw. This was a bond to keep the peace until March 1, 1610.

Mr. Arthur died May 3, 1609, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who was served heir to Newburgh March 31, 1610.

Sir John, who was a poet, was made a knight, probably in the year 1588, and a burgess of Selkirk in 1643. Of him it was written by Satchells:

"The prince of poets and knight of Newberg  
Chaucer, Glover, and Sir Thomas Moore  
And Sir Philip Sydney who the laurel wore  
They never had a more poetical vein  
Than Newberg's John that was Mr. Arthur's son."

Sir John carried on the line through John of Rennalburn and his son, John of Newburgh, and he through his son James who married Philadelphia, the daughter of William Ballentine of Crookdyke in the year 1721.

Sir John died in 1654.

Mr. Arthur had, also, a daughter who became the second wife of Sir Walter Scott of Whitslaid who died in 1628.

Of Robert, the natural son, we have no further record except that on April 23, 1583, he was in court for caution to keep the peace.

Arthur Scott, the second son of Mr. Arthur, was unfortunate in his birth. Had he been the first born he would have inherited his father's land rights to Newburgh, the family seat. These, as we have seen, went to his elder brother, John.

Mr. Arthur along with the rest of the clan were of "those untameable Scotts." In resisting the coming of law and order to the border country he had succeeded in dissipating any personal property he might have had. He had also by example inculcated in the mind of his sons a like disregard for the law.

Arthur, having no land rights that could be taken from him and, no doubt, of extremely low financial responsibility, perhaps had less regard for law and order than did his father. In the Calender of the Register of the Privy Council,





Volume XI, page 210, we find that in the year 1617 "Complaint by James Michelhill, burgess of Selkirk as follows: Arthour Scott, brother of John Scott of Newburgh, having conceived a grudge against pursuer because he removit from his house and service ane hussy with quhom he had abusit the said complainers house in whoredom lately sent a challenge provoking him to combat. Pursuer having refused to accept the same, defender on the 11th of July instant hid himself on the highway between Hagand Shaw and pursuer's house in order to have revenge on him when he was returning home. He assaulted pursuer with a sword and dagger, 'Gaif him a grite stryk upon the head, has dung an ee out of his head,' and wounded him in divers parts. Pursuer appearing personally, and defender appearing also, and the latter having confessed that he had written the 'Cartale' which was produced in his presence, the Lords order him to be committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, to remain there at his own expense during their Lordships' pleasure."

It is interesting to note that Arthur was not sentenced for his offense against the social order (such offenses were quite common), not because he had put out an eye of his opponent, but because he had challenged Michelhill to a duel.

Just how Arthur supported himself while in jail or how long he was confined there we do not know. It hardly seems likely he would have been confined on this charge until 1635 when we find him in trouble once more. It is more likely that after a reasonable confinement he was released and proceeded to come into conflict with the law again. For this offense he was declared a rebel and banished from the island to the English colony of Virginia. Banishment from Scotland was a common sentence. It did not imply a major crime had been committed. Major crimes, many of which we would today consider minor ones, were punishable by death. England needed settlers for her American colonization, and banishment was a ready medium through which to secure them.

Arthur may have been banished for unpaid debt, for fail-





ure to comply with church ordinances ordained by the clergy and sanctioned by the Crown. These ordinances were very strict and rigidly enforced at this particular time. We can be assured his crime was not too serious; otherwise, the death sentence would have been invoked.

On July 1, 1635, John Seward was granted three hundred acres of land in Warrasquioacke County, Virginia, for transporting Arthur Scott, Henry Weblin, Thomas Woodcock, Wm. Thompson, Jon Binton, and Edward Perkes. These six passengers of John Seaward were "headrights" destined to a period of servitude in the new colony. The length of sentence of any man we do not know. They may have come from different communities and their sentences were not necessarily for the same crime. The only thing we do know is that a Thomas Woodcock on September 22, 1679, left America for London: the simple notation after his name, "Time Out." Fourteen years had elapsed.

The life of the indentured headright was not a happy one. The social order in Virginia was divided into eight stratas. The lowest was that of the negro slaves brought in and sold as chattels for a life time of servitude. The next strata constituted the indentured convicts also sold as slaves to the highest bidders but for a definite period of service from a few years to a lifetime depending upon their crimes and sentences. Their arrival in this country was noted by an advertisement of sale. The ages, an appraisal of abilities, and physical prowess were given along with the period of the indentures. The sale was primarily to the highest bidder, but in case a bid was not satisfactory to the ship's master, this man was withdrawn and sold at "wholesale" to a "soul driver" who would "buy a parcel of servants and drive them through the country" until the indenture could be turned into cash or a quantity of tobacco that would yield a profit.

The purchaser was Lord and Master. There was no recourse under the law. The servant could not appear as a witness except when the case involved a fellow convict. Surely "the way of the transgressor is hard."





It is under conditions such as we have described that Arthur Scott, the son of Mr. Arthur, spent his days after 1635. Naturally one would not expect to find a record of such a subordinated person, and no trace of Arthur can be found. There seems little doubt, however, that he died and is buried in an unknown spot and in an unknown grave in Virginia.

We now come to a period in our search where the record is extremely meager, where traditions and customs and a reconstructed life of our principals must be our guide. If we can successfully bridge this gap then the trail lies straight ahead for three centuries or more.

There are some pertinent points to be remembered in this connection and a statement or a re-statement of them may be helpful.

1. Mr. Arthur Scott is the first individual to bear that name that we have been able to discover after a comprehensive search of the records of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
2. Every individual, with only one exception, we have been able to find bearing the name Arthur Scott up to and including the first census of the United States in 1790 is directly traceable to Mr. Arthur. The exception is that of an Arthur Scott who died February 27, 1756, in London. This Arthur was the son of George Scott of Scotts-Hall in Kent, England. The history of this family reveals no connection at all with the Scotts of Newburgh.
3. There was a custom in vogue up until about 1750 that the first born son should be named for the paternal grandfather; the second, for the father. Just when this custom started it is impossible to tell, but probably early in the Seventeenth Century.

Just when Arthur of whom we have last written was born we do not know. He was, we are sure, before the courts for caution in 1609 which would indicate maturity if not majority. The social offense which ultimately resulted in his imprisonment was such that we would like to think he was single in 1617. This conviction was in the reign of





James VI who, more than any of the previous monarchs, was determined to bring law and order on the border. Dueling was strictly forbidden, and Arthur's sentence may have been a rather lengthy one.

Just how Arthur supported himself while confined we do not know. Perhaps relatives and friends came to his rescue. Certainly he had no extensive means of his own. There is a strong possibility that he became a resident of Edinburgh on his release and married rather late in life but sufficiently early to have fathered at least one child before his banishment in 1635. This child, to avoid confusion, we shall call Arthur<sup>3</sup>.

By the time Arthur<sup>3</sup> had matured the clans had been so suppressed that they no longer supplied fighters for the king, and a national army had been organized to replace them. It is quite possible that Arthur<sup>3</sup> deprived of a father and quite poor joined this army of King Charles II as a means of livelihood. Here he remained long enough to be classed a soldier by occupation.

In the Register of Interments in Greyfriars Burying Ground in Edinburgh, under date of November 11, 1669, occurs this one short line:

"Scott, Arthur Soldier, A child."

We know nothing more than this simple announcement. Was it a boy or a girl? How old was the child? But this we do know: no Arthur Scott is to be found in the generation of this child. Could it be that this child was the first born of Arthur<sup>3</sup> and bore the name of both his father and his grandfather? Are we going too far afield to believe the child had brothers Samuel, James, and Andrew whom we find living in the same community in America some fifty years later each of whom saw fit to name his first born son, Arthur, which certainly indicates a common fatherhood, and all in accordance with the then prevalent custom. The correct answer to these questions we may never find. The suggested answers we have supplied seem altogether logical in view of all we know of the family, their practices, and the customs of the people in general.





### CHAPTER III

Before we take our final leave of Scotland it is essential that we write a few paragraphs on the subject of background. Otherwise our readers might form an opinion too unkind and too untrue of our ancestors.

Nothing could be more unfair than to regard these people of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries with the critical and much more enlightened standards of our day.

Then, too, these were the dark days of Scotland's history. Her government was weak and ineffective, and her people seemed to be hopelessly divided over the divine rights of kings and over religion. It was the period of reformation and rebellion.

It has been truly said that no nation advances further nor faster than her rulers. Certainly the government of Scotland at this period was not in the hands of scrupulous, efficient, and courageous leaders.

John Scott of Thirlestane lived during the reign of James V and died at about the same time as did his king.

On the death of James his daughter, Mary Stuart, although only one year old became queen to rule under a regency. Living in France she became an ardent Catholic, married the Dauphin at the age of sixteen and became queen of France for a short time when her husband died and made her a widow at the age of eighteen.

Soon after this Mary returned to Scotland where she found her illegitimate brother, James Stuart, on the throne as the Earl of Murray. He was a protestant and one of the most unscrupulous men of his age. Mary gained her throne and became Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. She then married her first cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, for her second husband. Henry was a dissipated youth of no particular intelligence.

Mary complained of Henry's vices, and he of her undue familiarity with an Italian musician who was her secretary.





Henry with the aid of accomplices snatched the Italian from Mary's side and murdered him on the stairs of Holyrood Castle.

Mary now forsaken by many of her followers was at the age of twenty-four cast into prison from which she managed to escape and to take revenge on those, except her husband, who had murdered her lover. Within a year Mary had another romance going. This was with an unscrupulous fellow, James Hepburn.

The house in which her lawful husband lay sick was blown up with gunpowder killing Henry. Many think Mary had a part in the crime. She was then twenty-five years old and the mother of a son, James. One of the prominent actors in the murder of Henry was a Bothwell who then became Mary's third husband. Mary for her part in these escapades was forced to abdicate and flee to England. Here she tried to marry Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk which incurred the displeasure of the English Queen, Elizabeth. Committed to prison where she remained for thirteen years she gave birth to a child supposed to have been fathered by Thomas Howard.

In 1589 Mary was beheaded.

James VI of Scotland, and later James I of England, succeeded his mother to the throne on her abdication. He was but a child and ruled under a regent who made him a virtual prisoner. The regent felt that as long as he controlled the king he would control the kingdom.

James, it seems, had more character than his queen mother, Mary; more character and more sense than his deceased father, Lord Darnley. On becoming James I of England, succeeding Queen Elizabeth, he removed to England from where he ruled Scotland by remote control. He was a firm believer in the divine rights of kings. Unlike his mother he was a protestant. His rule was frequently despotic, and justice was meted out with a heavy hand, especially in Scotland where he seemed determined to bring law and order and the disruption of the clans and the clannish customs.





While the reign of James VI did much to antagonize a stubborn people it did mark a change for the better in the personal affairs of the Scottish peoples.

Charles I succeeded his father. He was well educated, gentle and serious in manner but weak and obstinate in disposition. Like his father he was a firm believer in the divine rights of kings, but his subjects were becoming more and more enlightened and began to question such rights with ever increasing daring. With this increased daring on the part of the populace the tyrannous measures of the king were likewise increased and resulted in hatred, rebellion, and threatening war.

Charles, as did his father, tried to rule Scotland from his throne in England, but when war was finally declared and Charles' defeat was clearly indicated he returned to Scotland and asked for protection. This protection was not forthcoming, and he was turned over to the English on payment of £400,000 blood money. Charles was beheaded in 1649.

Oliver Cromwell, because of his great military genius though little statesmanship, succeeded in having Charles I put to death and himself installed as Lord Protector. Cromwell was largely motivated by the belief that whoever opposed him should be put to death. He paid no attention to constitutional restraints but claimed to be led by a mysterious religious impulse. With an iron heel he held down the Presbyterian religion in Scotland and insisted that the Episcopal doctrines be espoused. Toward the end of his reign he became gloomy and suspicious of all about him. At his death he was buried in the chapel of Henry VII at Westminster Abbey, but his remains were later torn from their resting place, exposed to public scorn and finally decapitated and the body buried beneath the scaffold. Revenge was sweet in those days.

An incompetent son, Henry, succeeded his father but he was soon replaced.

We are now at the period of the "Restoration" which marks the return of the Royal family of Stuarts in the person of





Charles II. He was called to the throne by a people sick of broils and anxious to be freed from the rigid curbs of puritanism.

The reign of this monarch was most inglorious. He inaugurated a reign of utmost profligacy and open licentiousness. He was the "merry monarch." Many who had been instrumental in the dethronement and execution of his father, Charles I, were promptly executed. Some two thousand conscientious members of the clergy were ejected from their pulpits. The Presbyterian Covenanters of Scotland were persecuted without mercy. Their property was confiscated, they were driven to the open hills where they hid themselves in caves and inaccessible hills and valleys in fear of their lives. The reign of Charles II was one of the most corrupt and licentious of modern times. By his lawful wife he left no children, but by others he raised a whole brood of illegitimate ones.

When Charles II died in 1685 he left among his many illegitimate children a son by his mistress Lucy Walters. This son bearing the name James Crofts was educated in France and, being recalled by his father, was created Duke of Monmouth. James married Ann Scott, Duchess of Buccleuch, the daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and heiress to his estate. Dropping the name "Crofts" he now became James Scott and attempted to succeed his father as king. The attempt was abortive and resulted in his being beheaded.

This incident marks the nearest approach any member of the Scott family has made to the throne.

With the foregoing as a standard of the times you can more accurately and more charitably assess the merits of our ancestors. They were no worse and probably no better than their contemporaries.

The available records are those of civil and military strife. Had those of religion and philanthropic nature been available we could, no doubt, have recorded a more favorable side of their lives. We are sure this better side did exist;



otherwise, how could John Knox have organized a Presbyterian church that has endured through the centuries with such steadfastness of purpose? Or how could those wars for and against Catholicism have been fought? Or where did those thousands come from who suffered dispossession, banishment, imprisonment, and death that freedom of religion and worship might prevail?

Yes, the clan Scott, like the other clans, lived as they believed and for the privilege of doing so they were always ready to give their all.

But why, you say, this outmoded belief, this untamable nature? First, this outmoded belief, as we think of it, was not so outmoded in their day. The Scots were a rugged people living in a rugged land. The Romans failed to subdue them and, being without this Roman influence, civilization came slower than in some other sections.

Then, too, Scotland was not primarily adapted to agriculture. The soil was poor. The government was careless and inefficient. Poverty at the period about which we write was prevalent. Poverty begets crime and crime invites a low moral standard.

Let all of us minimize their short comings and magnify their virtues.





## CHAPTER IV

We are now, in our thinking, at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. It has been some six hundred years since we first found Uchtred filius Scotti, the first to bear that surname, and from whom the name "Scott" descended.

Following this line of descent for some four hundred fifty years we locate Mr. Arthur Scott of Newburgh, the first, in so far as we have been able to ascertain, to bear the given name Arthur.

In the intervening years, kings and queens have come and gone. Wars have been won, and wars have been lost: nation against nation, Catholicism against Protestantism, Presbyterianism versus Episcopalianism. Clans have clashed at arms, and clansmen have died.

The result was poverty for many and especially for those dependent on sub-agricultural land of whom the Scotts of Selkirk were in no wise the least.

Amid all this discord and conflict there arose in England, under the leadership of one George Fox, a religious society who saw not only the futility of war but the desirability of removing the cause from which wars come. They were also in search of a way of life more in keeping with the precepts of Christianity and the brotherhood of man. Known as the Society of Friends they exercised throughout England an influence greatly in excess of their numerical proportion. Converts to the new society, despite the harsh treatment at the hands of the established church as well as the law, came in increasing numbers. Among them was William Penn, the son of Admiral Penn, a man of considerable renown and influence.

The British crown had become indebted to Admiral Penn in a considerable amount and, on his death, to liquidate this account gave to his son William a substantial grant in the new America then being colonized. This grant we now identify as the entire commonwealth of Pennsylvania.





Since it is not the writer's purpose to record history it would be much better if the reader would take his historical data from other sources. Suffice it to say that the territory of Pennsylvania was a forest primeval inhabited by numerous Indians and a few whites. The western boundary was undetermined.

One of the cardinal principles of the Society of Friends was freedom of worship to which the many groups from Europe subscribed most heartily. Another principle of equal emphasis was that of pacifism. This was not so fully accepted.

Pennsylvania was settled by groups. First, naturally, were the Friends, or Quakers, located in the eastern section in the general region dominated at the present time by the city of Philadelphia. Second, were the German Palatines who originally were brought over to New York to manufacture tar but were pushed farther west. Third, came the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish who were noted for their love of freedom, their fighting qualities, and their natural hardihood. These were placed on the outer frontier to protect the "ineffectual Quakers from the militant Catholics of Maryland on the south and the threatening Indians on the west." Thus they formed a buffer corridor staking out their claims, building their homes, and assisting very materially in building the foundation for the greatest nation the world has ever known. Unfortunately, however, for the biographer and the historian, these immigrants were more interested in establishing homes and a new nation than in leaving a record of how they did it.

Immigrants coming from Germany had to swear allegiance to the English crown and to register. From such procedure considerable information regarding them can be had. But immigrants from the British possessions, of which Scotland was one, were not required to follow this procedure, thus eliminating a source of information that would be of great interest today.

Pennsylvania belonged to the Penn family just as much





as a piece of real estate today belongs to the man who holds the deed. The territory was vast, it was wild, and uninviting. Land was sold or given to those who asked for it and who would agree to pay a small "quit rent" fee to the proprietors. Political allegiance was to the British crown and obedience to the proprietary government which consisted of a governor and general council, or legislature, elected by the people.

The governor sent over from England by the proprietors was frequently at odds with the locally elected legislature. The influential citizens were largely Friends and, as such, controlled the legislature. Being pacifists no money was available to maintain an army of any kind; not even a militia for self-defense. Because of this dangers on the frontier were real. Men behind the plow were shot from ambush. Women and children were murdered or carried away by the Indians. Buildings were burned and cattle were slaughtered in the field. Yet one must admit the "friendly experiment" was much more successful in dealing with the Indians than the procedure followed by other colonies.

The new English colonies in America of which Pennsylvania was an important one prospered, but jealousy of the French, who had colonies to the north and west also, together with the ever increasing difficulty in handling Indian affairs led to the French and Indian wars. Then followed within the same generation the Revolution successfully fought to gain the independence of the colonies from the burdensome yoke of foreign domination.

Our National Archives contain no list of those who fought in the French and Indian wars. It is only in the records of the separate colonies this can be found in very incomplete form.

With the advent of the revolution both the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish were to be found largely on the outskirts of Pennsylvania. Many had crossed the Allegheny Mountains and made their homes along the Monongahela River and beyond.

A few of the western settlers recrossed the mountains and





joined the army under General George Washington, but most of them were enrolled as "Rangers on the Frontier" for the purpose of preventing an attack from the rear by the French or the Indians or both.

Unfortunately the rolls are far from complete, and while the names of many Scotts appear we can not definitely identify them as "our own." We may rest assured, however, they were "in it." It was not their disposition over many generations to submit to tyranny and oppression, nor to run away from a fight.

We do know that Arthur's first cousin, Captain Arthur Scott, the son of Samuel, was an officer in the Rangers on the Frontier of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and that his son, Arthur Jr., though only sixteen years of age spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge.





## CHAPTER V

Now let us take a look at the "New World" from the viewpoint of the early immigrant. The pilgrims came to the shores of Massachusetts in 1620 seeking primarily an escape from the religious despotism of the English Church.

The English settled in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 motivated by the desire to exploit the new land and thus gain an advantage from a monetary point of view.

William Penn began his colonization of Pennsylvania in 1682 with, perhaps, a dual purpose in mind. There can be no doubt of his religious motives. He was representative of a peace loving people tired of the never ending conflict raging over Europe. Then, too, there was that revulsion to the empty, strictly formal mode of worship made mandatory in England. Both he and his followers longed for the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience.

Penn had acquired his holding from King Charles II who was indebted to William's father, Admiral Penn, in a considerable sum at the time of the Admiral's death. William was his heir. Colonization offered an opportunity to realize on this asset.

A consideration of these three groups will indicate a desire on the part of the participants with which we can find no fault, but let us remember that this desire permeated the minds of the nucleus, only, of each group. Many of their followers joined in the general purpose, but it was not the universal motivating cause of emigration to America.

The real cause for this mass immigration was akin to that prevailing in the Virginia group: financial opportunity and a higher standard of living. Poverty had engulfed the masses of Europe. The land was largely owned and controlled by the small, numerically but all powerful, upper class.

This was especially true in Scotland where devastating





wars and internal feuds had reduced her people to the point where the eating of grass in the fields was not unknown. This was, of course, not the prevalent custom, but does suggest the depth of poverty attained.

In Northern Ireland the Catholic barons and noblemen had been dispossessed of their land. This property was given to the protestant poor of Scotland who occupied it for some thirty years. When Catholicism again reigned in Scotland this land was returned to the original owners and the Scotsman found his condition worse than before.

It is small wonder that these people, not only in Scotland, but throughout Europe looked with longing eyes to the New World, America, the land of opportunity and of plenty.

Bridging the Atlantic was the real problem. Thousands were willing and anxious to leave their native lands if they could but get to the other side. Crossing was by slow sailing vessels which required six to ten weeks for the hazardous voyage. Some could by selling their personal effects pay their own passage and, upon arrival, be granted a parcel of land, perhaps the first they had ever owned, or they could "squat" on the unoccupied land until they could acquire property of their own.

There were others too poor to pay for passage who bound out, or indentured, themselves as well as members of their families to become servants for a period of time based on a very low income rate to repay the transportation costs.

These were the real immigrants. They arrived empty handed and with empty pockets, but it was they who really built America and not the minority group who did their marketing on the other side and returned there at their pleasure.

Conditions were hard, but difficult as they were they were so much better and promised so much more that those who had arrived prevailed on relatives and friends to come over. Subsidies were offered by the more wealthy colonists as an inducement until at the time of the Revolutionary War





in 1776 America was supposed to have had a population of approximately three million souls of foreign origin.

Let us now center our attention on the Pennsylvania Colony. William Penn, the "Great White Father" to the Indians with whom there had been most friendly relations has died and in his place we find his son, Thomas, in supreme jurisdiction in the colony. The Indians comprising the Six Nations, heretofore loyal and friendly to the colonists, showed signs of breaking up. There were evidences of hostility and their allegiance seemed to be shifting to the French in the north.

The Catholic settlers of Maryland, to the south, had become a source of anxiety, and although the west boundary had not been established it was peopled with savage Indians who, if urged by the French, could do untold damage through invasion, theft, and murder among the scattered settlers.

Pennsylvania was colonized and controlled by a people strictly opposed to violence and war but they did sense the threatening dangers. Their appeal was to their representatives in London and to the constituted authorities asking that they be sent some settlers who could not only farm but who could also fight.

Where in all the wide domain of Great Britain could there be found a people better qualified for this assignment than the Scots. They were farmers to a limited extent. No one would deny their ability to fight. They were a hardy race admirably suited to cope with the hardships of the frontier. Then, too, they were poor, in fact they were poverty stricken.

Here was an opportunity for the Scots to get to America under the most favorable circumstances. They came en masse taxing the capacity of boats to carry them. They came in such numbers as to alarm the government of the colony. If this immigration continued much longer control of the colony would be taken over by those who had different scruples with regard to war. In fact, it was these immigrants and their descendants who were responsible





in a very large measure for the alignment of the Pennsylvania Colony in favor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Just how our ancestors came into this picture we do not know. Whence they came, when they came, and the circumstances under which they came may never be known, but we do know that in the year 1718 Samuel Scott's name appears on the tax list of Birmingham Township in Chester County, and there is some evidence of his having been an even earlier resident. In 1720 he apparently moved to the adjoining township, Bradford, where he remained until 1751 when he was classified as an "inmate." Samuel probably died about this time. Little is known of his activities except that on June 28, 1734, he acquired additional land adjoining him on the west. His son, Captain Arthur Scott, had two sons. The elder he named Samuel; the younger, Arthur, as was the prevailing custom.

Across an imaginary boundary line to the west of Bradford Township lies Fallowfield Township. Here Andrew Scott received on May 17, 1734, a warrant for two hundred acres of land for which he was to pay fifteen pounds ten shillings per one hundred acres plus a yearly quit rent of one-half penny sterling per acre. The survey for this land was not made. Possibly he could not raise the purchase price; possibly he found land which he could purchase from an individual owner more advantageously. His name does appear on the tax list of that township, however, from 1732 to 1757 with but a few omissions.

After 1757 we lose definite sight of Andrew, but in the year 1790 we find living on the Yadkin River, Surry County, North Carolina, an Arthur Scott who bears some evidence of descent from Andrew.

Also in Fallowfield Township we find James Scott whose name appears on the tax lists of that township from 1729 to 1740. No lists are now available for the years 1741 to 1746, and James' name does not appear in the 1747 list nor in any subsequent ones. James, like Andrew, received a





warrant for land on December 28, 1734, but, again like Andrew, the survey was not completed. James, we believe, died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1746 but left no will by which he can be definitely identified. He left at least one son whom he named "Arthur;" our ancestor.

These three brothers, if indeed they were brothers as we believe, were the younger sons of Arthur Scott, the "soldier," who buried his child in Greyfriars burying ground at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1669.

A few paragraphs on the lives and the modes of living of these early settlers might not be amiss. If we can picture them going into the unbroken forests, deadening timber, and making a clearing on which their meager livelihood would depend; if we can see them using the fallen timber to build, first, a cabin, and then their houses of logs, some in triangular shape with one room; if we can understand that the preservation of their lives depended largely on their own efforts and their self-sufficiency we can realize how far this nation has progressed in a comparatively short time.

Being a religious people and, no doubt, feeling very greatly a dependency on a Higher Power churches were constructed early. Preceding actual churches meetings for worship were held in the homes of the various settlers.

We must not assume that all the things on which society frowns today were taboo in the time of the early settlers. Rum was a commonly accepted necessity and very much used. Fighting, by fists, was an athletic sport. Weapons of all kinds were forbidden, and in event one felt himself inferior because of some physical condition it was always quite in order to have one of his friends fight for him.

Itinerant ministers and circuit riders attended to the spiritual welfare of the settlers. They performed marriages, baptised the children, arbitrated disputes, and at the same time operated farms for their livelihood.

If we would fix the time about which we write, let us accept a date of, say 1725. George Washington was not





born until seven years later. The French and Indian wars had not come to pass. And the Revolution was to be fought a half century later.

It was the age of squatters. By this we mean settlers who simply moved onto a piece of ground, took possession, stayed there until they were forcefully evicted or moved on of their own volition. It was not unusual for a squatter to have his house burned by those who owned the land or by the owner's friends. Of course to squat on land not yet purchased from the Indians by the proprietary government was a frequent occurrence and contributed much to bringing on the French and Indian War.

At the time of the Revolution there were approximately three million people in the new America, and in 1790, when the first census was taken, the number had increased to approximately four million. Of these four million people 4,581 were registered under the name of "Scott," "Scot," or "Scoctt." This group was divided into 841 families with an average of 5.5 members to the family which contradicts the idea that pioneer families were always large. These families were distributed as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Families of Scotts .</i>
Connecticut .....	69
Kentucky .....	50
Maine .....	12
Maryland .....	69
Massachusetts .....	71
New Hampshire .....	30
New York .....	71
North Carolina .....	88
Pennsylvania .....	181
Rhode Island .....	18
South Carolina .....	57
Vermont .....	30
Virginia .....	95

For self preservation families stayed reasonably close together. Because of the lack of roads and the dangers incidental to travel society was not complicated, and marriages were contracted largely in a given neighborhood.





## CHAPTER VI

Arthur Scot, the son of James Scot is the first Arthur of whom we have definite information in America. On September 20, 1751, Arthur Scot received a grant from the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania for fifty acres of land adjoining that of Alexander Craighead and Jeremiah Black in Bart Township, Lancaster County. There was other vacant land in 1751 in the immediate neighborhood, and it is possible that Arthur Scot might have squatted on this land previous to the date of his grant. The price of the land was at the rate of fifteen pounds, ten shillings, current money of the province, for each one hundred acres plus the yearly Quit Rent of one-half penny-sterling for every acre thereof. This grant was signed by James Hamilton and directed to Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General.

It was not until April 20, 1753, that Benja. Lightfoot surveyed this land in accordance with the warrant, but instead of fifty acres, one hundred twenty-six acres and eighty-four perches plus allowances were granted. Here he lived and here he died in the Spring of 1762.

At the present date (1951) the land granted to Arthur Scot is in Eden Township and forms a part of the boundary between Eden and Bart townships. It lies north of State Highway Number 372 about two miles east of Quarryville.

Just west of Georgetown, in Bart Township, is an unimproved road running northwest-southeast. On this old road and just south of the road leading southwest from Georgetown lived the Reverend John Cuthbertson to whose diary we are much indebted. His home was one and one-half miles to two miles from the home of Arthur Scot.

Reverend Cuthbertson ministered to the Covenanter Society scattered over a wide range of territory, but two of his principal churches were those of Octararo and Middle Octararo.





Alexander Craighead, next to whom Arthur Scot had purchased land, was pastor of the Middle Octararo Presbyterian Church and at times preached for the Covenanters with whom he was sympathetic. There was a difference in theology between the Presbyterian Church and the Covenanter branch of the Presbyterian church, and John Cuthbertson mentions in his diary of "publicly disputing" with Alexander Craighead on several occasions.

While Arthur Scot's children were baptized and married by Reverend Cuthbertson he does not appear to have been active in the church. Just why this inactivity we can only surmise, but with both Reverend Cuthbertson and Alexander Craighead as neighbors he may have been influenced in both directions.

Our information about Arthur Scot's life is very fragmentary. It would appear that Arthur's mother, whom Reverend Cuthbertson calls "Widow" Scot, lived with her son from 1751 to at least 1758. "Widow" Scot is listed as a resident of Bart Township during those years and must have died subsequent to that time.

We know that Arthur had a wife named "Agness" and sons: Arthur, Thomas, James, and Joseph, and a daughter, Agnes. There may have been other children which are unknown.

Joseph was baptized by Reverend John Cuthbertson on April 26, 1752. He may have died in infancy since we find no record of him beyond this date. Agnes, the daughter, was married on May 4, 1762, to John Patterson, and of her we know nothing further.

It is perhaps from the death of Arthur Scot that we learn most and from the inventory of his estate. You may form your own conception of his activities mindful of the fact that the early settlers were of necessity self sustaining. Carving out their farms from the forests the cleared and cultivated lands came slowly. And we have found many lists for taxes levied on plantations of one hundred acres or more on which only twenty acres, or less, were listed as "cleared."





Of course we do not know the age of Joseph when he was baptized in 1752, but assuming he was a child, it follows that Arthur Scot, who died but ten years later, must have passed away at a comparatively early age. He left no will, but from the settlement of his estate and the inventory we learn that he probably had an orchard the product of which he used in his "apell mill" (cider mill). His farming implements were meager but this undoubtedly was due to the times and conditions under which he lived. It is easily understood from the listing of hemp, hemp brake, wool, sheep, and his wheels and reel, and loom and reed that material for the family clothing was produced on the farm. His cow and his hogs, no doubt, provided the milk, butter, and meat, while from his six hives of bees came the sugar substitute with perhaps some to sell or trade to his neighbors.

When we saw the land, the former home of Arthur Scot, it looked fertile even at this date. It is on a gently sloping terrain with a southern exposure, an ideal setting for an apple orchard. And his estate would indicate that he might have had an orchard quite extensive for those days.

In the inventory of his estate we find an item "putter at," also "putter spoons." We wish we knew whether "putter" was a misspelling of "pewter" and referred to his table ware, or a misspelling of "butter." If we accept the latter we might also assume that it was apple butter since the "spotted cow" would certainly not produce butter to that extent, and there would have been no way of preserving it in large quantities.

Apparently his "seven sider barrls" were empty, and it would seem that he sold cider at retail since the inventory shows a "cage" (gauge) along with the barrels for measuring the contents.

No doubt some of his products were sold to his neighbors, but since they, too, probably had apple trees of their own, he must have had a market outside of his immediate vicinity. In these early days Lancaster was but a village which left Philadelphia the principal market.





Just how the material was taken to market, if it went to Philadelphia, we do not know. He had no wheeled vehicle for transportation, and perhaps the "gray horse" with a pack saddle was used. A pack saddle was made then from forks cut from tree tops or limbs and whittled out to fit roughly the horse's back. Protruding limbs or pegs furnished the means of attaching the bags or bundles to be carried.

A horse could carry only a few bushels of apples in this manner but when reduced to butter or cider a sufficient quantity could be carried to make the trip worthwhile.

He seems to have had only one bed, meager cooking and eating equipment with no chairs at all listed. Had Joseph been lost to the family at that time, and was his land cultivated by another member of the family, possibly Thomas?

The settlement of his estate is on file in the court house in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In listing the estate herewith we have tried to use the original spelling and attempted to avoid errors. We have inserted our interpretations in parentheses on some of the doubtful words.

"Estate of Arthur Scott-1762, James Scott, Admin. An inventory of goods Being of personal and real estate of Arthur Scott late of Bart Township and Lancaster County and province of Pennsylvania taken by Robert Ramsey and William Denny of Lancaster County and province aforesaid."

	L.	S.	D.
Unbroken Hemp Valued at .....	00	— 10	— 00
A Cutting Box & Knife .....	00	— 10	— 00
A Hemp Brake .....	00	— 02	— 06
A Spad .....	00	— 01	— 00
A Plow & Takeleings .....	00	— 07	— 06
A apell mill troufe & press .....	01	— 05	— 00
Foure Hos at (Four hoes) .....	00	— 08	— 00
A Axe .....	00	— 09	— 00
A axe .....	00	— 09	— 00
A pot .....	00	— 10	— 00
Putter at (Pewter? Butter?) .....	02	— 02	— 02
A tub & two pels .....	00	— 03	— 06





	L.	S.	D.
To Eight Nogengs (Noggins) .....	00	— 01	— 06
To Wooden Pleats (Plates) .....	00	— 00	— 08
To tins .....	00	— 02	— 00
To putter spoons .....	00	— 02	— 00
To a Iron Spoon .....	00	— 00	— 06
To Erthen ware .....	00	— 00	— 06
To two paire of Blankets .....	02	— 00	— 00
To a Bollster and fethers .....	00	— 07	— 00
To two wheels & a Reel .....	00	— 12	— 00
To a chase Bed Boulster & Ruge .....	01	— 07	— 06
To a chist .....	00	— 07	— 06
To Seven Sider Barrls & a Cage .....	00	— 16	— 00
To a loom & Reed .....	00	— 10	— 00
To a Hackel & Cards .....	00	— 01	— 06
To a mattuck .....	00	— 03	— 00
To Six Haives of Bees .....	03	— 00	— 00
To a Candelstick .....	00	— 00	— 06
To Wool fifteen pemels a pound .....			
To Eighteen Old Sheep & four lambs	07	— 00	— 00
To two year old Heffer .....	01	— 02	— 06
To a Yearling Stear .....	01	— 00	— 00
To a little Stear Calve .....	00	— 07	— 06
To a Spotted Cow .....	02	— 10	— 00
To Nine Hogs Big & Little .....	02	— 00	— 00
To a gray Horse .....	05	— 00	— 00
To a plantation .....	150	— 00	— 00
	159	— 17	— 06
	25	— 07	— 08
	185	— 05	— 02

A true Inventory of the Estate of Arthur Scott deceased exhibited this Seventeenth Day of May 1762  
by me

James Scott"

From the papers in the estate of Arthur Scot we learn the name of his wife, "Aggness," and from the original note signed by her and still in the files we know that she was a woman with much more education than was common in those days. Her handwriting is beautiful, and the choice of words, good. We might also note that she spelled her name with two "g's" and two "s's." While Arthur Scot used





only "t" all of the children born to him and Aggness used "tt" in the spelling of "Scott" as did their mother in her signature on the following note:

"May 16, 1762

Finding this estate to be under a necessity to be administered I request the cort to give my son James free liberty. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

Aggness Scott"

The court was favorable to Aggness Scott's request, and James Scott, her son, then of Colerain Township was appointed Administrator. His bond was given in the amount of 400 pounds on May 17, 1762, and was signed, in addition to James, by Moses Baird of Bart Township and David Wells of the Borough of Lancaster.

The final accounting for the estate was rendered by James Scott, Administrator and is as follows:

"The Accompt of James Scott Administrator of the Goods Rights and Credits which were of Arthur Scott late of Bart Township in the County of Lancaster Yeoman deceased as well of & for so much of the Goods Rights and Credits of the Deceased as came to his Hands to be administered as of and for his payments and Disbursements out of the same &c. This Accomptant chargeth himself with all and singular the Goods & Chattels of the said Deceased mentioned & specified in an Inventory & Appraisement thereof made & exhibited into the Registry at Lancaster amounting as by the same appears to the Sum of Thirty-Five pounds Five Shillings & two pences. This Accomptant chargeth himself with the Moneys arising by the Sale of the Goods at Vendue above the Inventory & Appraisement

Lbs.	S.	D.
35	5	2
33	12	1
68	17	3
48	11	8
20	5	7

Balance remaining in the Hands of this Accomptant





A true Accompt (Errors excepted)  
 exhibited this Twenty-fifth Day of  
 April A D 1763 exhibited by me

James Scott Admr &c.

This Accomptant prays allowance  
 for his payments & Disbursements as  
 follows (Viz.)

	Lbs.	S.	D.
By moneys paid to James Hervey as per Rect. No. (1)	0	7	1
By Do pd to Robert Hern as per Rec. No. (2)	0	15	0
By Moneys pd. to John Peterson as per Rect. No. (3)	1	2	6
By Moneys pd. to John Tucker as per Rect. No. (4)	0	8	6
By Moneys pd to James Hervey as per Rect. No. (5)	0	5	0
By Do pd to James Miller as per Rect. No. (6)	1	12	6
By Do pd to Joseph Walker as per Rect. No. (7)	3	7	10
By Do pd to Jane Bryson as per Rect. No. (8)	0	8	0
By Do pd to David Alexander as per Rect. No. (9)	1	12	9
By Do pd to David Sheerer as per Rect. No. (10)	1	15	9
By Do pd to Wm. Denny as per Rect. No. (11)	1	0	6
By Do pd to Dorrington Boyle as per Rect. No. (12)	2	2	0
By Do pd to Robert Thompson as per Rect. No. (13)	0	12	10
This Accomptant prays Allowance for his Time, Trouble & Expences in administiring the Estate of the De- ceased at five per cent by	Lbs.	S.	D.
	3	4	10
Moneys paid for drawing and stat- ing this Accompt auditing and pass- ing the same Copy thereof Quietus &c.	1	10	6
	20	5	7"

The receipts referred to can not be found. They possibly  
 would have given much additional information.

At this meeting, the following resolutions were adopted: That the committee be authorized to purchase a lot of land in the city of New York, for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of the city.

List of names of the members of the committee.		
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

The committee is authorized to purchase a lot of land in the city of New York, for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of the city.

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Just how the residue of this estate was distributed we do not know. The records indicate only that it was "distributed as the law directs." We do know, however, that James Scott secured the farm, and that on March 8, 1765, he placed a mortgage on it in the amount of £240 to Robert Alexander. This mortgage was satisfied March 29, 1771, apparently by agreement.

Approximately two miles east of Arthur Scot's farm is the Middle Octararo Presbyterian Church on the south side of Highway 372. It is four miles east of Quarryville and one mile west of Greentree. The west branch of Octararo Creek is about one mile away. In the cemetery connected with this church probably lie the remains of Arthur Scot, his mother, "Widow" Scot, and Joseph, if he died in his early years. There is no marker to indicate any of the graves, and we have been unable to find any church record covering the year in which "Widow" Scot and Arthur Scot died. Since the church and connecting graveyard were organized prior to the death of Arthur Scot and his mother it can be presumed that they were buried in the cemetery rather than in a private burying ground on their farm.

It is hard to imagine the difficulties with which the pioneers of this country were confronted. It was the age of the pillory, the whipping post, and the ducking stool. It was the age of the forest primeval, and the savage who at times practised all of the inhuman acts the name implies. It was the age of self sufficiency, forced industry, and economy. It was the age when robust health and physical vigor were necessary resources if one was to survive.

In other chapters we make rather lengthy references to the lives of Thomas Scott, James Scott, and Arthur Scott, but must leave the history of Joseph, and Agnes Scott Patterson to those who may choose to delve further into the records. No trace of Arthur's widow, Aggness, has been found.





## CHAPTER VII

Thomas Scott, the third son of Arthur and Aggness Scot was the outstanding family member of his generation. Perhaps the best picture of his activities can be given by quoting from Boyd Crumrine's "History of Washington County, Pennsylvania," published in 1882.

"Of all the early men of our county Thomas Scott was at least the peer of the best of them. The following is an obituary notice taken from the 'Western Telegraphe' of March 6, 1796: 'In the night of Wednesday last, March 2, 1796, a few days after he had completed his fifty-seventh year, died Thomas Scott. He was born in Chester County, but from a child lived in Lancaster County till the year 1770, when he removed with his family and settled on Dunlap's Creek, near the Monongahela. When Westmoreland County was erected in 1773, he was appointed a justice of peace from that county. In this capacity he was a warm and able supporter of the Pennsylvania jurisdiction, and drew on himself the particular resentment of the partisans of Virginia. When this contest sunk in the great cause of the Revolution, he was elected a member of the first Pennsylvania Assembly under the republican government, and in the year following he was elected a member of the Supreme Council. After his period of appointment in the Council expired, and this county of Washington was erected in 1781, the office of clerk of the courts here was given to him. This occasioned the removal of his residence to this town. In 1787 he was chosen a member of the State Convention for ratifying the Constitution of the United States, and in 1788 a member of the First Congress under this Constitution. As the change of the Constitution of Pennsylvania occasioned a new appointment of State officers in 1791, he declined being considered as a candidate for a seat in the Second Congress, with a view to retain his office of clerk of the courts of this county. But the Governor thought proper to supersede him. The chagrin arising from this appointment preyed upon his mind. At the election a few





weeks after he was chosen a member of Assembly from this county, and in 1792 a member of the Third Congress.

“‘With but such opportunities for the study of the law as his residence in Philadelphia afforded him, and unaided by a liberal or professional education, he was early admitted to the bar in the western counties, and was a successful advocate. His arguments were natural and judicious, his language nervous, and his elocution remarkably emphatic.

“‘His person was manly and respectable, his mental faculties strong and decisive, his manners kind and sociable, and with an extent of knowledge, and with that correctness of mind, which hardly anything but education can give, he would have been every way a great man.

“‘He was liberal and did not study economy. Before he was appointed clerk of the courts here his estate and his practice at the bar afforded him a competency. The appointment to that office offered him a permanent prospect of competence for life. From his early residence in this country, and from his advantages of mind and station, he might have accumulated great wealth, but he did not, and he died but in modern circumstances. He has left behind him a widow and eleven children, of whom three are sons and eight are daughters. One of his sons and three of his daughters are married. The rest are in their mother’s family.’

“These sons were Arthur, Alexander, and Thomas. Of their descendants nothing has been learned. Of the eight daughters, Agnes first married Samuel McKinley, and second Henry Woods; Elizabeth married Alexander Cunningham; Margaret married David Cook; Mary married Joseph Pentecost; Jean married David Hoge; Sarah married Thomas Thomson; Mabel married Sampson S. King; and Rebecca married Shepherd Conwell.”

As noted in 1781 Thomas Scott was appointed, unsolicited, the first prothonotary of Washington County which office he held until March 28, 1789, when he entered the First Congress under the Constitution of 1787. He was succeeded as prothonotary by his son, Alexander Scott.

Thomas Scott lived in Western Pennsylvania at the time





that both Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed the land. The proprietary government of Pennsylvania claimed that their original charter gave them the land west to the Ohio, but the actual southern and western boundaries had never been set. The Earl of Dunmore coming to Virginia as its Governor and as a staunch friend to the British crown attempted to seize all the western part of Pennsylvania including Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, and named it Augusta County of Virginia. There ensued much dispute both verbal and armed combat between the defenders of each colony. Thomas Scott, as a justice of peace of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, was a loyal adherent to the proprietary government. He insisted on performing the duties of his office in spite of warnings from the officers of the Virginia colony who had raised a militia for the exercise of their control in Augusta County. And in November of 1774 Lord Dunmore personally called Thomas Scott before him for the offense of acting as a Pennsylvania magistrate. The scene which occurred has been recorded in a letter from General St. Clair to Governor Penn, dated December 4, 1774:

"Sir: The war betwixt the Indians and Virginians is at last over. . . . But our troubles here are not yet over. The magistrates appointed by Lord Dunmore in this Country seem determined to enforce the jurisdiction of Virginia, and have begun with arresting one of your Honour's Officers.

"The 12th of November Mr. Connolly sent a warrant for Mr. Scott to appear before him, or the next justice, to answer for a number of offences committed by him under the pretended Authority from Pennsylvania. The warrant Mr. Scott did not chuse to pay any regard to, and the same Evening a number of armed men came to his House to take him by force to Fort Burd. There he found Lord Dunmore, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Pentecost, ready to sit in judgment upon him. Much passed amongst them, but the event was that he was obliged to enter into Recognisance with two Sureties, to appear at the next Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Augusta, on the 20th Day of December, if the Court should happen to be held there that Day, or





at any further Day when the Court should be held there, to answer for having acted as a Magistrate of Pennsylvania, contrary to Lord Dunsmore's Proclamation, or be committed to Goal. He chose the recognizance, the Circumstances of his Family and Health rendering the other very Inconvenient. . . . "I account it a fortunate circumstance that they began with Mr. Scott, who, with a great deal of firmness, possesses a good share of natural Understanding. In the course of an Examination, which continued near two Hours, he told Lord Dunmore that he had only one short answer to all his Questions, which might save his Lordship a good deal of Trouble; 'that he acted under Commission from your Honour and in Obedience to your Proclamation.' His Lordship was pleased to reply, that you had no right to give any such Commission or Authority to issue such Proclamation. Mr. Scott told him that was a Matter of which he was not a proper Judge, and would abide by the Consequences."

Apparently the court did not convene in December for in the records of the Augusta court for the following May, 1775, appears this entry:

"Thomas Scott being bound over to this Court for his acting and doing business as a Justice of the Peace under Pennsylvania in Contempt of the Earl of Dunmore's late Proclamation, as also to such other misdemeanors as shall be then and there objected against him, appeared and on hearing him and the wits, the Court are of the Opinion that he is guilty, and It is Ord. that he be Committed to the Goal of this county, and there to remain until he enter into recog. in the sum of £500 with 2 secy's, in the sum of £250 each, to be levied of their respective Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in case Thomas Scott is not of good Behavior for a year and a day, and also desist from Acting as a Magistrate within the Colony of Virginia by any authority derived from the Province of Pennsylvania, and that he keep the Peace to all his Majestie's Liege Subjects in the meantime."

The records show that Thomas Scott refused to enter into the recognizance directed and was therefore imprisoned. It is not known how long he was incarcerated, but probably





until the beginning of the Revolutionary War when Lord Dunmore and his friends hastily withdrew to safe British territory from which to wage their part of the war.

The Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary dispute was forgotten in the course of the war, but upon its conclusion once again the question of fixing a permanent boundary line was brought into prominence. As before this question was hotly contended by both sides and finally submitted to the Congress of the United States upon its inception. Thomas Scott played a very active part in all the discussions over the boundaries during the years that were consumed in this struggle. It wasn't until November 18, 1784, that the Mason and Dixon line was extended westward to fix permanently the southern line of Pennsylvania. The western boundary of Pennsylvania was still not settled until October of 1786.

Thomas Scott seems to have earned a reputation of integrity and high character and he had open contempt for anyone of questionable character as evidenced by the following incident taken from "Courts of Justice Bench and Bar, Washington County, Pennsylvania" by Boyd Crumrine.

"Thus it was that at the spring election for justices held in 1785 there were two persons chosen in the township of Donegal, Colonel David Williamson and William Johnston, Esq. Williamson had led the frontiersmen in the unfortunate expedition against the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, Ohio, in March, 1782, resulting in a massacre of which this county has had to bear the disgrace for more than a century. William Johnston, the other nominee, was a man of high character, who had already served as a justice of the peace and in other public positions; and in this election Colonel Williamson received 42 votes and Mr. Johnston but 26. It then became the duty of Thomas Scott, the prothonotary and clerk of courts, to transmit the result of the election to the Supreme Executive Council, which he did in a letter, the original draft of which was as follows, the words first used but erased being left in ( ):

'Washington, July 11, 1785.

" 'Dear Sir:

Inclosed is a warrant for holding an Election for





Justices of the peace in the (district of the) township of Donigall, and a Return thereupon.

I wish through you to inform council that the Mr. Williamson Elected, is the same Col. Williamson who (killed) Slaughtered the Moravian Indians. If this deed may be thought a defect in his Character (which many of us think) it is not the only one; nor can I easily paint him better than (in the following familiar and homely phrases, to wit) by just telling council that he is a foolish (gawky) Impertinent and Insolent Boy, totally void of all the necessary qualifications for so important a trust.

Although the (foregoing) is my own settled opinion of the man (yet) I have not wrote it (Intirely) of my own mere notion; it has been Injoined on me officially by many of the better people of the county.

The other Gentleman Elected is personally unknown to me; but from Good Information I have it, that he maintains the Character of an honest, Judicious and sensible man.

I have the Honour to be,  
With Great Respect,  
Sir, your very Hum. Servt.  
Thos. Scott.' "

It appears that Col. Williamson, although popular with the mass of the people did not become a justice and his competitor received the commission.

"The truly honourable Thomas Scott" was a man of very high standing in his community. From the previous text you will note that he defended the rights of the proprietary government against the claims of the Virginia colony for the same territory. The principal contender in Washington County for the Virginia claimants was Dorsey Pentecost, and, while we have no record of any personal disagreement between these two opponents, yet, no doubt, there was some feeling since Dorsey Pentecost at one time endeavored to have Thomas Scott removed from office in Washington County and that office given to him. In this he was not successful. He was also one of the judges at the trial of Thomas Scott by the Virginia court. But apparently any animosity was not maintained since one of the daughters of Thomas Scott married a son of Dorsey Pentecost.





The following portion of a letter written under date of October 19, 1781, to President Reed (then President of the Pennsylvania Council at Philadelphia) illustrates not only character but statesmanship and is worthy of inclusion in any history of the life of this man.

"Washington, October 19, 1781

"Dear Sir:

It am honored with your favor dated In Council, Philada. 27 August, 1781, and the several Commissions Inclosed. Immediately on recd. whereof I called a number of the Gent'n named in the general commission (i.e. to the justices), and administered to them the necessary oaths. Also acquainting as many as I had the opportunity of, with the paragraff in your Letters which mentions the oaths of Citizenship to be taken by our Electors. I am exceedingly sorry that I have to mention the great disgust this (last) requisition gives many, which Increased from day to day until the court, when it came to be more publicly spoken of, and it was with considerable difficulty we could prevail upon such of the Grand jury as had not, to take the oath of fidelity, However they did, and business was done in a tolerable manner, but the great question was about the election.

Our County, its true, is unhapily divided into two grand parties, namely the Pennsylvania & Virginia, each claiming some special Indulgencies; the one for their steady attachment to the state, the other on account of their Transfer, as it is called, from the other state. For my part I think what is right is right in either party, and am well satisfied all things prior to the agreement of the two states should be forgotten, and every man stand or fall on the demerit of his deeds in futur. My earnest desire to reconcile these parties, and steady adherence to nuterality between them in hopes of accomplishing this end, however unreconciled they yet remain, hath had the effect in some measure of softening their resentment to each other on this ocasion, and bringing the resentment of both on myself; one party alledging that of Course I was of the other, and therefore had wrote to Council that the oath might be urged in order to prevent the voats of those who still felt a little sore through old prejudices.





The other avering I ought of right, to be of their party and was not, but had wrote for the said Instructions hereby to prevent the voats of those who were religiously scrupulous of multiplying oaths, especially as the line is not yet run, and thought themselves intitled to voat on their known attachment to the state, and, in a word, both declared for voating without oath, and that I was the only cause of its being required. So jealous and so unjust is the spirit of party, Council will see no mistery in all this, and if good grow to the County out of the mistake, I have no objection to the small sacrifice. Being under an indispensable necessity of being at Westmoreland Court the very day of the election I was not present, and know not how it was conducted. But I conceive there is the greatest necessity of the Legislature immediately ascertaining by publick action on what Terms the Inhabitants of this disputed Territory shall become Lawful Jurors, voaters, etc., which I hope the Council will think of, and if necessary Lay it before the house of assembly. I have not the least doubt but the people will Generally be good and faithful subjects if properly managed and supported.

We still groan under the difficulty of an unrun boundary line. . . .

I presume the Gentn who remonstrated against the commission of the peace for the County being Issued, are on cool reflection convinced that it was not nor could it be a private election as to time, that being settled by act of Assembly, and as to the privity of place I believe great part was ocationed by some persons pulling down and secreting the advertisements which the trustees published for that purpose. However, I think all are nearly satisfied on learning that there is a mode provided whereby those Townships that have not elected at all may be supplied, and also a way to displace such as by their conduct show themselves unworthy the honour and trust of a magistrate, some of which rank (I am sorry I have it to tell you) I expect will shortly be told out to the assembly, and that one of those recommended by these very Gentn will be in the list. So liable to mistakes is human nature, the best proof of mankind is Tryal; but I confess when this proof is obtained at the expense of disgracing an





hon'ble commission or betraying the trust of a people its too dear; but when a good man or good officer is found I can't think the discontent of a frowning, fretting party too high a price. This county is just like other parts of the world, Let a petition be formed to burn the church and some Signers may be got to it."

In spite of the little formal education Thomas Scott was able to acquire it is satisfying to note his efforts to establish schools in Western Pennsylvania. He was on the first Board of Trustees of Washington Academy which later, through merger, became the Washington and Jefferson College located in Washington, Pennsylvania.

There is another landmark in the early history of western Pennsylvania worthy of note: the Whiskey Rebellion. We shall refer to it only briefly and for the purpose of making further reference at a time one hundred years later.

In the years 1791 to 1794 Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, with Washington County the chief actor, staged a rebellion against the new federal government. That act of rebellion was aimed at the excise tax levied on the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

Considerable grain was raised in these counties, and the only market for it was east of the Allegheny Mountains with a pack horse as the only mode of transportation. An ordinary horse could carry only four bushels of grain across the mountains, but if the grain was distilled he could carry the product of twenty-four bushels. The farmers had to have salt, iron, and other products which they could not produce for themselves, and the only medium they had for procuring these necessities was through the exchange of agricultural products. Iron and manufactured articles could come only from east of the mountains, but there was some salt to be had from Kentucky. This trade was quite meager but could be handled by river traffic, although the principal exchange as has been indicated was by pack horse across the Alleghenies.

These farmers felt they were being discriminated against





by having a tax levied on their product since the excise tax was not a universal one.

The Whiskey Rebellion assumed the aspects of a threat to the sovereignty of the federal government, and the action of George Washington as President of the new United States in settling the rebellion is well worth reading.

From all the information obtainable Thomas Scott took no part in this threat to the recently won independence.

Thomas Scott died in 1796 at the early age of fifty-seven. His will, which is filed in Washington, Pennsylvania, is given here:

“On the Eleventh day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninty three In the name of God amen. I Thomas Scott of the Town of Washington, in the County of Washington, and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania Esquire, being in perfect mind and memory, and well knowing that I shall one day die, do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, disposing of my estate in Manner following, that is to say.

I will and ordain that my funeral Charges and Just debts be paid out of my personal Estate.

I Give, bequeath and devise to my son Arthur one of my work Horses, either that which was A Woods, or that which was J. Bairds, at His option, together with my smallest black brood mare and half her increase, and Two hundred acres of Land with allowance for Roads & Including his house and barn where he now lives, and bounded as expressed in a General Rought draft of my purchases from Jon. and Willm. Markland made with my own hand on the Seventh day of November one Thousand seven hundred and ninety three, with my name signed thereto, by which draft it will appear that the lot assigned to Arthur must be one hundred pearches broad, at one hundred and forty-eight pearches distance from the beginning ash on Chartiers Creek, and from that point to run South Seventy two degrees East to Chartiers Creek, and North Seventy two degrees west to the head line, that the lot is No one on the Said draft, which above described two hundred acres of land and allowance I hereby devise to my said Son Arthur and to his heirs and assigns forever.





I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Jean, as well all the rents Issues and profits of All and singular my houses and lands not herein before devised, as all and singular my personal estate of whatsoever nature or kind, for and during her natural life, to be used Nevertheless with discreation and the advice of My Executors hereinafter named for her own decent support, and for the support and education of our children, and may be dealt out in proper parts by the same discreation and advice, to my unmarried children, at their several Marriages, or seperation from the family, they being severally answerable in account against their share at a final division.

And my will and pleasure is that if any of my Children be under the age of twenty one years, and unmarried, at my wifes decease, provision be made out of my estate, for the necessary support, and reasonable education, of such child or children until that age, or until Mariage.

And my further Will and pleasure is, that, after the death of my wife, and the provisions and dispositions herein before made, all the rest and residue of my Estate, real and personal, shall be distributed, by My Executors, so that my son Thomas shall have one third part Interest in my land on Monongahela River, now in the tenure of Obediah Peden, to him his heirs and assigns for ever, and his equal—equal dividend, with his brother Alexander and his young Sisters; This in case he has not got a Classical Education, in which case this third part to be subject to distribution and he partake Equally with his said brother and sisters, who to wit Alexander, Margaret, Mary, Jean, Sarah, Rebecca, and Mabel Shall have equal Shares, and My daughter Elizabeth Cunningham half as much as one of them, and my daughter Agness Woods one forth part as much as one of them, and her children by Samuel McKinley, her former husband, or the Survivors of them, in equal shares one other forth part as much as one of them, and in Case of the death of any of these my Children before distribution, leaving Issue, such Issue shall take the part of the parent.

And it is moreover my will that this distribution may be made, as far as is convenient, in specificate





articles at a reasonable valuation, seniority giving right of refusal, as well with respect to houses and lands as goods and Chattles. And I constitute and appoint Alexander Addison, James Ross and John Hoge Esquires my executors of this my Last will and Testament, hereby revoking all other or former will, Testaments and executors, declareing this and this only to be my last will and Testament.

The eleventh Mo. 1793

Signed, Sealed, Published and declared by the Said Thos. Scott, as his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who in his presence have subscribed our names

Samuel Clarke, John Clarke, Robt. Clarke,  
Thomas Scott (SEAL)"

It would appear that Jean (Janet), the wife of Thomas Scott survived her husband by approximately two years since in January of 1798 David Cook, a son-in-law, was appointed a guardian for Rebecca and Thomas while Joseph Pentecost, another son-in-law, became the guardian for Mabel, "all minor children over fourteen years of age."

In a conversation in 1948 with F. B. McKinley, a great grandson of Thomas Scott and a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania, who now has attained to a very advanced age, the following information and legend were learned.

The remains of Thomas Scott were originally interred in the old cemetery at First and Walnut Streets in Washington, Pennsylvania, and later moved by Mr. McKinley to his personal plot in the Washington Cemetery where a sandstone slab now marks his final resting place.

The legend as related by Mr. McKinley was that Thomas Scott, accompanied by his two brothers walked from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to western Pennsylvania in search of work. Thomas stopped in this vicinity while the other two brothers went on.

If this legend should prove to be true one of the two brothers was Arthur who appears on a tax list of Hopewell Township in 1781 and later owned land in Menallen Township of Fayette County in 1785. The other brother was James





who was administrator of his father's estate in 1762 and later owner of his land from which he apparently severed his connection in 1771. We find James located in Mount Pleasant Township in 1773.

If these three Scott brothers walked from Lancaster County to what is now Washington County, which they might well have done since roads were wholly inadequate for vehicular travel, they might have gone there to locate a place of abode and then returned for their families since all three had been married prior to this time.

Thomas Scott was married on Monday, April 6, 1761, in the home of Reverend John Cuthbertson who was a neighbor. His wife was Janet Brown, possibly the daughter of Alexander Brown of Dauphin County.

On March 3, 1765, Arthur and Elizabeth, son and daughter of Thomas Scott were baptized by Rev. Cuthbertson in the Pequea Society of the Covenanter church. On March 2, 1768, Alexander was baptized, and on September 9, 1769, Agnes was baptised, both in the Middle Octararo Society.

In 1769 we find Thomas Scott on the Bart Township tax list of Lancaster County for one hundred acres of land, fifty of which were cleared, two horses, and five horned cattle.

It would appear that Thomas Scott was active in the Covenanter Society of the Presbyterian church in Lancaster County as late as 1769. We find no record, however, of his church activities in Washington County, but it may be presumed that he joined the regular branch of the Presbyterian church since in 1787 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, a strictly Presbyterian institution.

In December 1787, Thomas Scott and Colonel Marshall, two of the trustees, wrote to Benjamin Franklin, the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, asking for a warrant of five hundred acres of donation land for the benefit of Washington Academy.

Thomas Scott despite his limited opportunity for educa-





tion was a man who rose to an honorary position in his community, his state, and in the nation. He was a patriotic statesman who served his country faithfully for more than a quarter of a century. In the first United States Congress he was very popular. He advocated the abolition of slavery, discussed the tariff on salt and tobacco, and helped to decide the proper location of the national capitol. It was he who promoted the idea of public land offices and a reformation of plans for dealing with the Indians.



## CHAPTER VIII

James Scott the first son of Arthur and Aggness Scot was married in the Covenanter church of Middle Octararo on January 31, 1760, to Janet Alexander.

On the death of Arthur Scot he became the administrator of the estate and filed final settlement in the following year at which time he was living in Colerain Township. The record would indicate that James secured title to the plantation of his father and disposed of it on March 29, 1771.

In December 1773 we find James Scott living in Mount Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, near his brother Thomas.

One who reads the early history of Pennsylvania will be impressed by the activities of Conrad Weiser, a German boy who grew up in a tribe of Mohawk Indians where he learned their language and customs and finally became the Indian agent for the Supreme Executive Council. He was largely responsible for the peaceful relations between the Penn Government and the Six Indian Nations.

On the western frontier was a George Croghan, an Indian agent and trader in whom Conrad Weiser placed little confidence or trust. George Croghan controlled a very large area of land in Mt. Pleasant Township which he claimed by right of Indian purchase, and it was on this land that James Scott, together with twelve other families of Covenanters settled with the assurance of George Croghan that they would have peaceful possession.

As early as 1753 George Washington, later to become the first President of these United States, visited western Pennsylvania and made subsequent visits, each time noting the fertility and desirability of this land. In consequence thereof, in 1771 George Washington, through his agent, Colonel William Crawford, secured a warrant from the Governor of Virginia for approximately twenty-eight hundred acres of land in the disputed territory of western Pennsylvania. This



# CHAPTER III

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land was patented to him by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia in 1775, and happened to be within the tract claimed by George Croghan and on which James Scott and his fellow Covenanters had built their homes.

Late in 1773 Col. Crawford, in order to protect the land for his principal, built a house on this tract with the expectation of inviting settlers. At the same time he advised George Washington that squatters were moving onto his property. The Revolution, however, was in the offing and Washington paid little attention to the warnings of his agent or to his land until 1784 when he made a trip for the purpose of inspection, and it is from his diary kept on this trip that we gather some of the incidents in the life of James Scott.

“September 19, 1784, being Sunday and the people living on my land apparently very religious it was thought best to postpone going among them until tomorrow. . . .

James Scott: Placed on the Land by Thomas Lapsley; has 17 acres under good fencing; only a dwelling House (which stops the door of a Cabin built by Capt. Crawford) white oak land; rather thin, but good bottom to clear for meadows.” (This we believe to be the son of the James about whom we are writing.)

“James Scott: a large Plantation—about 70 acres of arable Land, 4 Do. of improved Meadow; much more may be made into meadow,—the Land very good, as the fences also are. A barn, dwelling House and some other Houses.”

After Washington had interviewed the settlers on his land he “dined at David Reed’s, after which Mr. James Scott and Squire Reed began to enquire whether I would part with the Land, and upon what terms; adding that though they did not conceive they could be dispossessed, yet to avoid contention, they would buy, if my terms were moderate. I told them I had no inclination to sell; however, after hearing a great deal of their hardships, their religious principles (which had brought them together as a society of Ceeders) and unwillingness to separate or remove, I told them I would make them a last offer and this was: the whole tract at 25s per





acre, the money to be paid at 3 annual payments with Interest;—or to become Tenants upon leases of 99 years, at the annual Rent of Ten pounds pr. C per Ann. The former they had a long consultation upon, and asked if I would take that price at a longer credit, without interest, and being answered in the negative they then determined to stand suit for the Land; but it having been suggested that there were among them some who were disposed to relinquish their claim, I told them I would receive their answers individually; and accordingly calling upon them as they stood, James Scott, William Stewart, Thomas Lapsley, Saml. McBride, Brice McGeechen, Thomas Biggar, David Reed, William Hillas, James McBride, Duncan McGeechen, Matthew Johnston, John Reed, and John Glen, they severally answered, that they meant to stand suit, and abide the issue of the law.”

It would seem from the record that James Scott, Squire Reed, and David Reed were appointed a committee to carry on the negotiations with General Washington and that these negotiations were held in the home of David Reed.

Tradition has it that in the course of these negotiations Washington declared most emphatically that he would have the land and accompanied it with an oath for which Squire Reed promptly fined him five shillings which Washington as promptly paid with an apology for a “violation of the law of God and man.”

There is another tradition, and more likely the true one, that when the committee advanced the argument that they did not know that Washington claimed title to the land, he replied with dignity and some warmth that Col. William Crawford had cautioned them about squatting on the land and told them that there could be no doubt about the validity of his claim, and then rising from his seat and holding a red silk handkerchief by one corner he said: “Gentlemen I will have this land just as surely as I now have this handkerchief.”

No agreement was reached, and a law suit was instituted in the December term of court in 1784 with Hugh M. Breck-





inridge representing the defendants, and Thomas Smith, Esq. representing Washington.

The settlers' defense was that the land was purchased by Washington of George Croghan and, since Indian rights were not recognized by either Pennsylvania nor Virginia, Washington's claim was not a legitimate one. Patent rights from the Governor of Virginia were produced and the case was decided in favor of George Washington.

Whether James Scott continued to live on this land as a tenant we do not know. It appears that his plantation was the best in the entire settlement, and we doubt very much if he moved off the premises where he had lived for thirteen years or more. We do find, however, that Samuel Scott, on the fourth of May, 1805, purchased three hundred nine acres of this tract, but we can not identify with any degree of certainty the person of Samuel Scott.

We can follow the life of James Scott no further. He may have moved on to Kentucky with a brother, Arthur, since we find the name of James Scott three times on the Kentucky tax lists of 1789.

It was the custom in the early days to use few given names and no middle name nor initials. So within comparatively few years the "James" Scotts have multiplied into such large numbers that any attempt to trace any one James Scott is almost an impossibility. As he is not in direct line of descent in our family we leave him with this meager data.

Perhaps we should add that in Washington County James Scott was an active member of the Chartiers United Presbyterian church and together with Andrew Scott of the North Buffalo United Presbyterian church served as committee men to arrange for the combining of the two congregations.

The census of 1790 would indicate that James Scott had two sons younger than James Jr., and four daughters. There may have been others.





## CHAPTER IX

Arthur, the son of Arthur and Aggness Scot, was, in all probability, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania about 1736 or 1737. Whether he was the first, second, or third son we do not know, but since the given name "Arthur" seems to have been a Scott family tradition, and from the practice of naming the first-born son for the paternal grandfather and the second for the father, we may assume that James was the eldest and Arthur the second.

His boyhood and his life as a young man is swallowed up in obscurity. We find him first on April 25, 1765, when he was married to Jean Ross at the home of Humphrey Fullerton by Rev. John Cuthbertson. "Hu." Fullerton's home was used as a meeting place for the Covenanters in the Pequea Valley in lieu of a church. It was probably not more than eight or ten miles from the home of Arthur Scot.

Just where Arthur and Jean Scott spent the early part of their married life we do not know, but perhaps in York County, Pennsylvania, or in western Pennsylvania where in 1781 we locate them in Hopewell Township, Washington County, in close proximity to Arthur's brothers, Thomas and James.

On September 30, 1785, a warrant for land was issued in the name of Arthur Scott; the survey was made November 16, 1787; but the patent on the land was issued to Benjamin Boyd on September 16, 1790, to whom the land had been sold on October 20, 1789. The deed for this sale was witnessed by Thomas Scott. The land was located in Menallen Township of Fayette County, but at that time Arthur was living in Washington County.

It is interesting to note that Arthur and Thomas each applied for two hundred acres of land in Fayette County and the warrants were issued to them on the same day.

When the first United States census was taken in 1790 we find in the family of Thomas Scott:





	Males over 16	Males under 16	Females	Slaves	Other Persons
	3	4	10	2	2
We know that on the above date Thomas Scott's family con- sisted of .....	2	1	9	2	
Arthur Scott's fam- ily at that time con- sisted of .....	1	3	1		

which, if added to the known family of Thomas Scott, would account for the unusual number listed in the census. Apparently Arthur, when he sold his land in 1789, temporarily resided with his brother, Thomas, before migrating to Kentucky, where he first appears on the tax list of 1792 possessed of four Horses, ten Cattle, and one hundred acres of land in Nelson County.

The family of Arthur and Jean Scott now consisted of three boys: Arthur Martin, born in 1777; William, born in 1785; and Thomas, born in 1786. There may have been other sons and there may have been daughters, but if such existed no trace has been found. We must remember that the mortality of these days was high: cholera epidemics were frequent, and Indian massacres were common occurrences.

The early migration to Kentucky was by two routes: one, the Wilderness Trail from Virginia, blazed by Daniel Boone; and the other, via the Ohio River. Since Arthur Scott was in western Pennsylvania it may be assumed that he traveled by the latter route.

Those leaving western Pennsylvania by the Ohio generally embarked at what is now Wheeling, West Virginia. The "ships" were rafts made from logs on the bottom of which was fastened a keel to prevent the raft from tipping. The motive power was the river current, oars, push poles, and an improvised sail for use when the wind was favorable. The trip from Wheeling to the site of the present Cincinnati, Ohio, required approximately ten days depending on the





stage of the river. Stops were made at night at forts or stockades en route where protection from the Indians could be had.

Arthur Scott and his family journeyed beyond Cincinnati until they came to the mouth of the Kentucky River where Carrollton, Kentucky, is now located. From there they may have poled or rowed their raft up the Kentucky River, or they may have travelled overland, depending on the season of the year, until they came to the intersection of the Wilderness Trail which led west into Nelson County where settlement had already begun with a fort and tavern at Bardstown. Nelson County was set off from Jefferson County in 1784 and embraced very much more territory than it now contains. Consequently Arthur's journey overland may have been much shorter than a casual glance at the map would now indicate. They apparently arrived here in 1791.

On November 18, 1794, Arthur Scott purchased two hundred thirty acres of land on Brashears Creek in Shelby County from Paul Froman, a land speculator, for twenty-two pounds two shillings. This was in the tract originally patented to Isaac Cox. He lived here for almost four years and apparently did some considerable improving since on September 18, 1798, he and his wife Jean, sold the land to John Stone for three hundred pounds.

On the same day he bought four hundred thirty acres on Little Beech Creek from Christian and Barbara Hostetter for one hundred twenty-two pounds. The deed, on file in the Court House at Shelbyville, is as follows:

"This indenture made this eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord 1798 between Christian Hostetter and Barbara his wife of Shelby County and State of Kentucky of the one part and Arthur Scott of the County and State of aforesaid of the other part witnesseth: That the said Christian Hostetter and Barbara his wife for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred twenty-two pounds current money of this state to them in hand paid by the said Arthur Scott the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged they the said Christian Hostetter





and Barbara his wife hath granted bargained and sold aliened and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell alien and confirm unto the said Arthur Scott and his heirs and assigns the full quantity of four hundred thirty acres of land situate lying and being in the County of Shelby and State of Kentucky on the water of little Beech Creek and bounded as follows to wit, Beginning at three beeches and running South 20° West 320 poles to a sugartree and two beeches thence North 70° West 215 poles to two beeches and dogwood thence North 20° East 320 poles to two sugartrees and beech thence South 70° East 215 poles to the beginning with its appurtenances to have and to hold the said four hundred thirty acres of land and all and singular the premises above mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said Arthur Scott his heirs and assigns forever free and clear from all incumbrances of dowerate and the said Christian Hostetter and Barbara his wife the said four hundred thirty acres of land and premises against them and their heirs and against all and all manner of persons whatsoever unto the said Arthur Scott his heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness whereof they the said Christian Hostetter and Barbara his wife hath hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this date first above first mentioned.

Christian Hostetter  
Barbara Hostetter"

In the early 1800's this particular tract of land was assessed at \$3 per acre. While this section of Kentucky is good to look at it is extremely hilly and the soil thin. The question comes to mind just why he did not go a few miles over the hills into the famous bluegrass country. Perhaps he followed the water course and did not know the location of the better land, or perhaps this type of land was suitable for the farming program he had in mind.

On August 3, 1808, Arthur Scott and Jean, his wife, conveyed to Aaron Tilly, for fifteen pounds, fifty acres out of their four hundred thirty acres. This transaction is the last on which the name of Jean Scott appears. She must have





died sometime between 1808 and 1820 when Arthur Scott alone signed a deed.

It is interesting to note that on the tax list of 1799 Arthur Scott had one slave, and in the year 1819 the number had increased to two, and in 1821 three are recorded, perhaps a natural increase as the additions were children.

The number of horses owned varied from two to six; and of cattle, which were not recorded after 1796, he had from ten to nineteen. His land on Beech Creek was always rated as Number 3. In 1814 his total assessed valuation was \$1240 and rose to \$2165 in 1819 and declined to \$1800 in 1821. This decline was due probably to his gifts of land to his sons Arthur Martin and Thomas. The value of the land had risen to \$8 per acre by 1821 after which time his name ceases to appear on the tax lists.

For ten years Arthur Scott was a constable in Shelby County. His original bond was signed by Brady Ashby and George Hawkins as securities. He may have had other public interests, but these are not revealed by the records.

We have often been cautioned about the opening of "closet doors" from which a family skeleton might emerge, but knowing something of Arthur Scott's background we did not hesitate to check into the action brought against him and his three sons, Arthur Martin, Thomas, and William, on November 17, 1808, on the charge of horse stealing. This suit was brought by George Hawkins, a former bondsman. Arthur and Thomas were acquitted immediately. Arthur Martin and William were held for trial, but both were acquitted at a subsequent hearing.

On January 16, 1809, Arthur Scott brought suit against George Hawkins for \$5000 for libel and slander, and Thomas sued for \$1000 on the same charge. Apparently neither Arthur nor Thomas had the benefit of good legal advice nor knowledge of the Kentucky law. Arthur probably knew more about the practice in Pennsylvania than in Kentucky where the Common Law was largely in use. Under this law it was necessary in defending oneself against a suit for libel





only to name the source of his information thus excusing himself and putting the burden on the plaintiff to bring suit against the guilty source. It will readily be seen that this would, or could, result in an expensive and endless procedure, and neither Arthur nor Thomas carried the matter further. William and Arthur Martin let the matter rest without bringing suit.

Despite all of this unfavorable publicity Arthur continued his position as constable in Shelby County for several years thereafter.

The farm of Arthur Scott was, roughly, a parallelogram lying mostly north of Back Creek which ran across the southeast corner. It is extremely difficult to locate any early land holding in Kentucky since that state does not use abstracts, and the early records are far from complete. We spent much time attempting to run down these land transactions in the Deed Books but found it most difficult largely because the land was increased or decreased in acreage by subsequent purchase or sale so that the descriptions on selling the farms never tallied with the descriptions of the purchases. The outline markings were not at all permanent, but were to a "stone in a road" or a "dogwood tree" or a "stump," all of which have been changed by time.

While the deed from Christian Hostetter to Arthur Scott describes the land as being on the waters of Little Beech Creek, strictly speaking this land was on Back Creek, a tributary of Little Beech.

That portion of Shelby County is very rolling and Little Beech drains the area between Pea Ridge and Cat Ridge. The land of Arthur Scott extended from Back Creek, along which the original highway was made, to the top and slightly beyond the crest of Pea Ridge. It lies approximately twelve miles south east of Shelbyville, about two miles west of Harrisonville, and one mile west of the intersection of the Harrisonville Pike and Pea Ridge Road.

In the year 1805 a petition for a road to be built was passed to which Arthur Scott and some of his neighbors





objected because it would "pass through their land." Evidently it was built regardless of the opposition and is, we presume, the road now known as Pea Ridge Road. On the north side of this road and near the western line of his farm Arthur Scott built a home and log barn and vacated his original home on the Back Creek Road, perhaps for the use of one of his boys.

We referred earlier to the sale of fifty acres in 1808 to Aaron Tilly. This section was taken from the northeast corner of the farm and left Arthur Scott three hundred eighty acres. His next land transaction of record is that of 1809 when Arthur Scott gave to Arthur Martin Scott, his oldest son, one hundred acres of land just west of that sold to Aaron Tilly, but not extending either to the western nor southern line of the tract. The deed for this transfer was not recorded until 1821, long after Martin Scott had left Kentucky, when Arthur Scott made the following explanatory deed:

"This indenture made this twenty-ninth day of March, 1821, between Arthur Scott of Shelby County of the one part and Martin Scott of the State of Indiana of the other part; Witnesseth: that whereas heretofore to wit, about the year 1809 the said Arthur had executed to the said Martin his certain deed of conveyance for one hundred acres of land lying in the County of Shelby and on the waters of Little Beech and bounded as follows: to wit: Beginning in a line of Aaron Tilly at a stone in a cleared land thence North 72° West 80 poles to a stone in a road, thence South 18° West 40 poles to a stone, thence South 72° East 12 poles to a stone, thence South 18° West 188 poles to three beeches, thence South 72° East 68 poles to three beeches, thence North 18° East 228 poles to the beginning which deed of conveyance transferred all the rights, title, and interest of said Arthur unto the land aforesaid was made for and in consideration of the love and affection which the said Arthur had for the said Martin his son and whereas the said Martin accepted said deed of conveyance but failed to have the same recorded in the proper time now the said Arthur in consideration of the love and affection





he had for the said Martin and in consideration of the promises and one dollar in hand paid does hereby ratify and confirm the said deed first made and does reestablish the same and does hereby transfer and convey and grant to the said Martin Scott all the right and title of the said Arthur in and to said tract of land to the said Martin to have and to hold to the said Martin to his only use and benefit but it is understood the said Arthur is not to be responsible if the land should be taken by any prior or better claim. In testimony whereof the said Arthur hereunto sets his hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of March in the year 1821

Teste

Arthur Scott"

James C. Burnett

Isaac Going—William Scott

Thomas Scott, his youngest son, received his portion which consisted of one hundred fifty-nine and one-half acres in 1820. This land was largely in the southeastern and south central section of the tract.

"This indenture made this — day of — 1820 between Arthur Scott of Shelby County and State of Kentucky of the one part and Thomas Scott of the County and State aforesaid witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid in hand by the said Thomas Scott the said Arthur hath bargained and sold to the said Thomas a certain tract or parcel of land in Shelby on the waters of Beech on which the said Thomas now lives containing one hundred fifty-nine and one-half acres and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at two beeches and Figure S. corner to Aaron Tilly thence with his line North  $71^{\circ}$  West 86 poles to a large beech on a hillside thence North  $72^{\circ}$  West 26 poles to a beech and sugar-tree on a small branch thence down the same South  $7^{\circ}$  East 28 poles to the mouth of said branch of Beech Creek thence down said creek South  $62^{\circ}$  West 100 poles to three beeches on both sides of the creek thence South  $71^{\circ}$  East 162 poles to two beeches thence North  $19^{\circ}$  East 237 poles to the beginning to have and to hold the said parcel of land with its appurtenances thereunto belonging and the said Arthur Scott doth hereby agree that he will warrant and forever defend the said tract of land against the claim of himself and his heirs and against the





claims of every person claiming by or through him but is not to be responsible for any other claim and is to give the said Thomas all recourse that he has on Fisher and Hostetter. In testimony whereof the said Arthur hath hereunto set his hand and seal day and date above written.

James C. Burnett

Arthur Scott"

James W. Hollis

William Scott

Thomas Scott subsequently sold of this land fifty acres to Charles Ware on January 15, 1821, for \$150, and on March 13, 1821, sold the remaining one hundred nine and one-half acres to Henry Blount for \$500. These deeds were signed by Thomas and his wife, Sarah (Mahurin) whom he married on September 29, 1805. We know nothing further concerning this member of the family.

The remaining parcel retained by Arthur Scott for his home was a narrow strip which extended one mile north and south and forty-nine poles east and west and contained one hundred thirty acres. This he gave to his son William on June 22, 1822.

"This indenture made the twenty-second day of June 1822 between Arthur Scott of Shelby County of the one part and William Scott of the same County of the other part witnesseth: that the said Arthur Scott for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he hath and doth bear toward his said son William and the further consideration of the sum of One Dollar current money to him in hand paid the receipt of which he doth hereby acknowledge hath granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth convey unto the said William Scott and his heirs forever a certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the county aforesaid on Beech Creek containing one hundred thirty acres more or less and adjoining the lands of Aaron Tilly, Henry Tilley, George Carpenter, and Henry Blount and is the same land on which the said William now resides to have and to hold the said tract of land with its appurtenances unto him the said William Scott and his heirs forever and the said Arthur Scott will warrant and defend the right and title thereof to the said William Scott and his heirs





forever against the claim of all persons claiming under him but against no other claim. In testimony whereof the said Arthur Scott hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written.

Arthur Scott"

The tax lists would indicate that William had established a home of his own as early as 1806. This was probably on the south end of the one hundred thirty-acre tract in what may have been the original home of his father, and was located on Back Creek Road.

Arthur Scott is now well past his eightieth birthday. His wife has been dead for several years, and since her death his housekeeper was, probably, his slave Myrna, the mother of Adam and Winney. By now he apparently is thinking of the future as evidenced by the foregoing deed and the following contracts.

"This indenture made this twenty-second day of June 1822 between Arthur Scott of Shelby County of the one part and William Scott of the other part witnesseth: that the said Arthur Scott for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he hath and doth bear toward his son William and the further sum of \$1 to him in hand paid hath granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth convey unto the said William Scott and his heirs forever one negro woman named Myrna about thirty years of age and one negro boy named Adam about five years old one negro girl named Winney about three years old all my household and kitchen furniture including tables, chests, chairs, cupboard, beds, bedsteads, potmetle, knives, forks, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs to have and to hold the same to the said William Scott and his heirs forever and the said Arthur Scott will warrant and defend the right to the said William and his heirs against the claim of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said Arthur Scott hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written.

Arthur Scott

This indenture this twenty-second day of June 1822 between William Scott of the one part and Arthur Scott of the other part witnesseth: that whereas the said Arthur Scott by his deed bearing date the





twenty-second day of June 1822 and now of record in the office of the County Court of Shelby hath conveyed to the said William Scott a certain tract of land in Shelby County on Beech Creek containing one hundred thirty acres more or less and bounded by the lands of Aaron Tilley, Henry Tilley, George Carpenter, Henry Blount and also by his bill of sale bearing date on the same day and recorded in the same office did convey to said William one negro woman named Myrna one negro boy named Adam and one negro girl named Winney all his household and kitchen furniture cattle horses sheep and hogs the consideration moving for which lands and as exposed in said deed was natural love and affection and two Dollars cash all which will more fully appear by said deed. It is therefore understood by the parties that the said William Scott is to support and maintain the said Arthur Scott in a decent and comfortable manner so long as the said Arthur Scott lives and the said Arthur Scott reserves the right to exercise any and all acts of ownership over said lands which may be necessary for his support should that support be withheld by said William not permitting said William to sell transfer or convey the same away without his consent and the said William hereby accepts the title and proposition of said real and personal estate under the condition aforesaid witness the hands and seals of the parties the date first above mentioned.

William Scott  
Arthur Scott"

Arthur Scott was most astute in framing the contract with William, took no chance, and was most careful to make sure that he was protected for the remainder of his life.

The tax lists of William Scott show that Arthur became a member of his household in 1822 and was still a member in 1823. The tax lists for 1824 and 1825 are missing, but as Arthur fails to appear on the 1826 tax we must assume that he died in 1824 or 1825. He was undoubtedly buried on his farm in his private burying ground according to custom. There is little doubt that his wife, Jean, who preceeded him in death, is also buried there.



William married Margaret McClain on July 15, 1810. Margaret was an orphan, but her marriage bond was signed by her brother, Andrew McClain.

On January 17, 1829, he had become interested in the land of John and Hannah Bryant on Gist Creek in the amount of \$800. This interest he disposed of in November 1829. His wife, Margaret, signed the deed with him.

On June 20, 1829, William Scott and "Peggy," his wife, sold to John B. Paxton the farm which was inherited from Arthur Scott. Of this family we know nothing further.





## CHAPTER X

Arthur Martin Scott, the eldest son of Arthur and Jean Ross Scott, was born April 21, 1777, in Pennsylvania. He was the first in the direct line to be given a middle name. The "Martin" was, no doubt, for his maternal grandfather. Perhaps his mother, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having two in the family named "Arthur," suggested it. The father, anxious to carry on the tradition of naming the first born son for the paternal grandfather, accepted it.

The son went through life as "Martin Scott," but A. M. Scott is inscribed on his tombstone.

As a lad of twelve he came to Kentucky with his parents where he grew to manhood and where he was married to Jane Anderson on April 15, 1800. So many people were migrating to Kentucky in these early days: strangers about whom the authorities knew nothing, that stringent regulations were adopted. Among these was one relating to marriage and the prevention of bigamy. A marriage bond was required, and that of Martin Scott and Jane Anderson reads as follows:

"We Acknowledge Ourselves held firmly bound unto James Garrard Esq. Governor of Kentucky for the time being and his Successors in the penal sum of £50. Conditioned that there is no lawfull Cause to Obstruct the marriage intended to be Solemnized between Martin Scott and Jane Anderson. Given under Our hands & Seals this 15th Day of April 1800.  
Teste

Js. Anderson

Martin Scott  
her  
Margaret x McWaid  
mark"

Jane Anderson was the daughter of John and Margaret Anderson. Her father had died prior to 1797 when her mother married Henry McQuaid (or McWaid). Henry McQuaid died July 12, 1803, and his wife, Margaret, died in the latter part of 1806 or early 1807.





John Anderson was apparently a man of considerable means and with sufficient foresight to make sure that his estate would eventually come to his children. It might be well that he did since the indications are that Henry McQuaid was not too scrupulous in his dealings as the following illustration will show:

“Henry McQuaid, Deceased

This day appeared personally before me one of the commonwealth justices of Peace for Shelby Co., Benj. Applegate, and made oath that sometime before the death of Henry McQuade I happened at the house of said Henry, dcd, and in conversation with him, the said Henry, heard him say that there was three or four of the four-pound notes paid off which was given by Benj. Hugh to him the sd. Henry McQuade in consequence of a compromise respecting a land dispute and that at the said time the said Henry McQuade’s wife made answer to him and said that the B. Hughs ought to have them to which the said Henry McQuade replied that he meant to keep them a while to plague him the B Hughs.

Given under my hand and seal November 30, 1809.”

Henry McQuaid’s estate was largely consumed in settlement of liens, court costs, litigation expenses, and personal debts.

On the death of Margaret McQuaid, whose estate was appraised at ninety pounds two shillings, her son James Anderson was appointed Administrator, and Martin Scott was appointed guardian of Polly Anderson, a minor about fourteen years of age. Following the appraisal a sale was held on January 28, 1807, at which Martin Scott bought

1 small pot	6s	6d
7 spoons	1	1
1 bole	4	2
1 coffy mill	4	
1 big wheel	15	
1 bay mare colt	5 £	2

From the estate of Henry McQuaid Martin collected one pound fifteen shillings and six pence for

“Work done by Martin Scott for Henry McQuaid in the year 18—





to 3 days' work Henry McQuaid debtor	9s	
to 1 bushell and a half of wheat	4	6d
to 1 1-half bushel of Salt	7	6
to 3 bushels and a half of corn	7	
Henry McQuaid debtor in the year 18—		
for moing	7	6

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1 £ 15s 6d

Martin Scott

May 14, 1805, then received of James McQuaid, Administrator of Henry McQuaid Dcd., the amount of the within 35 shillings and 6 pence in full.

Martin Scott"

Martin's father, Arthur Scott, also collected two pounds eleven shillings four and a half pence on account from Henry McQuaid's estate.

Martin and Jane Scott probably lived on the farm of Martin's father. In 1804 Martin's name appears on the tax list as owning one hundred acres of land. This is the land referred to in the deed filed by Arthur Scott in which he says "about the year 1809."

Polly, their first child was born April 21, 1801; Marguerite was born November 4, 1803; and Jane, August 28, 1806.

By the late 1700's or early 1800's our frontier had moved west to Kentucky, and with it came all the ruthlessness of frontier life. It was truly a struggle for survival. The Common Law governed, and frequently that was not exercised. We have previously mentioned the disproved charge of horse stealing brought against Arthur Scott and his three sons, and now we find in December of 1807 Martin and his brother Thomas were sued by one Tinsley for the theft of hogs. The verdict was "Not Guilty."

In the evidence it appeared that hogs running loose in the woods farrowed pigs, and that Tinsley saw a white pig with one of his sows which he claimed he later found in the possession of Martin Scott. Nevertheless the verdict was for the defendant, but it finally resulted in a fist fight between Tinsley, who was a Justice of the Peace, and Martin Scott. Martin sued Tinsley for \$500 on the charge of assault and libel but he later dismissed the suit. This was in 1808.





We are of the opinion that conditions in Kentucky including these law suits had much to do with Martin's decision to leave that state and seek a better environment in which to rear his family. On October 18, 1809, he sold his one hundred acres of land to Moses Tilly for \$350. His wife, Jane, joined in the deed.

Jane's inheritance from her mother was, no doubt, delayed because of the involved condition of her step-father's estate. The final distribution was made subsequent to January, 1807.

With the \$350 Martin had received from Tilly and Jane's inheritance, whatever that might have been, they began their migration to Indiana Territory.

Since Martin had six horses, one of which he had bought as late as January, 1807, it is quite likely that at least a portion of his goods was moved overland.

South of the Scott farm was Salt River which offered a direct down-stream route to its confluence with the Ohio just below the present town of Westpoint, Kentucky. Martin may have recalled his trip by water from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and decided to use the same method to reach Indiana Territory.

Assuming that he traveled by "keel" boat he was able to land on the Indiana side of the river and bring his livestock across at the "shallows" north of Leavenworth at approximately the mouth of Blue River. From here the trek was up Blue River approximately one mile to the mouth of Bear Creek, now known as Dry Run, and up this creek to the site of his homestead.

The early settler first looked for an adequate supply of good drinking water, tillable soil, beach and oak trees on the mast of which he fattened his hogs, and maple trees for sugar. At approximately three miles up Bear Creek Martin found all of these requisites, and here he established his home about 1809 or 1810 as a squatter.

It is quite probable that Martin had "spied out the land" on the other side of the Ohio River before bringing his wife





and three small daughters for residence in this unsettled environment. He may, in fact, have built a temporary home first, but his final home was far from temporary. This home consisted of a rectangular, two-story, log house with two rooms: one room below, and one of similar size above.

The front door was in the center of the long side, and just opposite was a large fireplace built up of boulders and rough stones. In the fireplace the cooking was done, and in this room the family lived.

The second floor had an identical fireplace and was reached by a stairway on the outside of the house and at the end.

Some years later a kitchen was constructed across the back side of the house, and a porch across the front side.

In this house Martin Scott reared his eighteen children and two grandchildren, and in this house the author's grandfather, Harrison Scott, was born, and in this house Harrison reared his family of eleven children and provided a home for his mother as well as the mother of his wife.

There was no road past Martin Scott's house in these early days although some travel may have followed the creek bed. In 1835 the General Assembly authorized the building of a road from Leavenworth to Salem through Milltown, and it was down this road during the Civil War that Captain Hines led his band of confederates to Leavenworth passing the home of Martin Scott.

Martin's water supply consisted of two springs: one a flowing spring on the side of a hill, the other a large open spring near creek level. The author had quite a thrill when in a prone position he drank from this latter spring as his great grandfather must have done a century and a half before him. The springs are yet known, locally, as the "Scott Springs."

Preceding the War of 1812 Captain Spier Spencer, whom Martin undoubtedly knew, or knew of, in Kentucky, organized a company of militia in Indiana Territory. Martin became a private in this company and served from Septem-





ber 12, to November 23, 1811. A private's pay at that time was \$6.66 per month.

Martin's wife, Jane, was not to enjoy her home in Indiana Territory for long since on December 13, 1810, their son James was born and the mother died either at that time or shortly thereafter as Martin remarried in 1813.

Jane, no doubt, is buried in the private cemetery on the original farm, and her grave is undoubtedly beside her husband and among those marked by plain field stones.

Crawford County did not become a political division until January 29, 1816; consequently the early records are in Harrison County which then included the territory now in Crawford. Martin's marriage to Rebecca Elizabeth Samuels occurred in Harrison County on December 23, 1813; the ceremony performed by William Brant.

Rebecca Samuels was born March 11, 1796, and died July 18, 1882. She was the daughter of John and Delila Samuels who married in Nelson County, Kentucky, August 30, 1791. Delila Hawkins Samuels, the daughter of John Hawkins, was born April 17, 1762, and lived until July 5, 1868, age 106 years.

The earliest record we find for the Samuels family is that of Anthony Samuels of Gloucester County who acquired land in Essex County, Virginia in 1694. This is recorded in the "Records of Essex County of 1692-1695" on page 359. The deed is from John Baker of the Parish of Kingston, County of Gloucester, and covers three hundred acres of land called "Buttons Range" in the Parish of Sittenbourne, County of Essex, November 12, 1694.

Anthony Samuels and his wife, Mary, had sons: Anthony Jr., James, Henry, and Thomas. They also had daughters: Mary, and possibly others.

Just when Anthony Jr. was born we do not know, but he apparently was twenty-one years of age in 1714 when he signed as a witness to a will with his father. Also, son James was a seller of land in Essex County in 1714, and we may as-





sume he, also, had achieved his majority. Anthony Sr.'s will was probated June 15, 1731.

Anthony Samuels, Jr. whose will was probated September 15, 1760, had sons: Anthony, James, Peter, Giles, Thomas, and William. He also had daughters: Elizabeth, and Easter.

James Samuels, Anthony Jr.'s son, served in Captain Hogg's Company of the Virginia regiment in the French and Indian War and was present at the battle of the Meadows in 1754 and the surrender of Fort Necessity as given in the returns made at Wills Creek in July of that year.

George Washington, who was then a Colonel and in command at the battle of the Meadows, named James Samuels as one entitled to land under the proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie. He gives the amount of his assessment to cover the expense of survey to secure the land and a list of balances due from sundry on account of their claims to land under the proclamation of 1754. The amount due from James Samuels was 1 £ 15s 10d.

This Indian bounty warrant is recorded on page 180, County Land Records, and reads as follows:

"Caroline County, Virginia. February, 1780. Proof having been made that James Samuels served as a soldier until properly discharged in 1754 in a regiment named for the immediate defence of the state, not being militia, and who never received his bounty land under the King's proclamation ordered that same be certified with the registrar of the land office.

A Cope Teste                      Thomas Jones, D. C."

On the sixteenth day of February of that same year James Samuels assigned the above certificate to Thomas Alcock. Shortly after the disposition of this land certificate we find James Samuels, together with his brothers, Peter, Giles, and William, residing in Kentucky.

In Kentucky James Samuels seems to have met with financial reverses and on the twenty-ninth of January 1785, he received as assignee of Peter Bartness a certificate of four hundred acres of land in Jefferson County granted by the county court pursuant to an act of the Assembly passed in the May session, May 17, 1781.

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This act provided for the relief of certain poor persons now residing on the western frontier and who, because of "great hardships they have encountered and expenses incurred by them in their removal to that distant place and the parts adjacent, have become unable to pay the state price for vacant lands."

These lands granted to James Samuels were "at the mouth of the second small branch above the first narrows above Cane Creek on the south side of the Rolling Fork River up with the meanders of the river three hundred fifty poles and out from the river for quantity to include an old improvement."

James Samuels' son, John, married Delila Hawkins.

During the early part of 1817 and while James Monroe was President of the United States, Martin Scott entered a cash certificate, #1127, for the purchase of the land on which he had been squatting. The land was patented to him June 25, 1817. This land consisted of one hundred sixty acres in the northeast quarter of Section twenty, Township three-South Range two-East, Crawford County, Indiana.

Martin Scott was interested in the affairs of his community. On April 26, 1817, he was commissioned a Captain in the Odd Battalion, Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia; and on August 17 of the following year he became a Major of the Twenty-third Regiment. The title of this commission followed him through his remaining years.

In the early days legal procedure was rather crude although it did follow very much the type of the present day. Martin Scott was a member of the first grand jury to meet in Crawford County, and this jury returned the county's first indictment for murder on August 1, 1818. There was no court house. As a substitute a new cabin of one of the settlers was used, but the house was too small to accommodate the jury so they met out of doors.

The indictment returned by this grand jury reads as follows:





"James Ouley, late of Crawford County, a yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but moved and seduced by the spirit of the Devil on July 1, 1818, with force and arms in Whisky Run Township in and upon William Briley in the peace of God, then and there, being wilful and of malice aforethought did make and against James Ouley with a certain rifle gun of the value of \$10, loaded with gun-powder and a certain leaden bullet, with which gun the said Ouley did shoot William Briley in the back, and the ball came out in his neck, making a wound about 8 inches deep, from which wound Briley died almost instantly."

We might add that Ouley was convicted and confined in a log jail from which he tried to knaw his way out. He was finally hung.

Martin Scott was road supervisor and listor for Jennings Township for many years. The pay of a listor, or assessor, was \$2 a year in 1824. He was also superintendent of the sixteenth section of school lands in 1825.

Martin was interested in politics, also, and was, no doubt, considered trust worthy since in 1824 he carried the vote of Crawford County to Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, for which service he received \$1.90. On November 16, 1839, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Crawford County was held at Milltown. At this meeting Major Martin Scott, an appointee, was named Vice President of the twenty-four delegates group who were to represent Crawford County at the Democrats' State Convention on January 8, 1840.

Martin's temper was not always under control since in May 1829 he was fined one dollar because of swearing.

Crawford County has long been regarded as the smallest and poorest county in the state of Indiana. The question of caring for its poor was an ever present problem in the early days. The paupers were placed in various homes where they were cared for at a weekly or monthly charge to the county. In the year 1839 a local resident offered to donate to the county a certain piece of land with the stipulation that a home be built upon it to care for these luckless individuals.





This generous offer was accepted and a committee, including Martin Scott's son-in-law, Daniel McIntosh, was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of the house. At the March meeting of the county commissioners in 1841 the contract was let for the building of the house at a cost of \$360. The house was a "double" house made of logs, and Martin Scott was named as the first to have charge of Crawford County's first poor farm, one of the very early ones in Indiana.

An interesting article appears in the Leavenworth Arena of August, 1839, which we quote verbatim:

"TAKEN UP—by Martin Scott living on Dry Run, Jennings Township, Crawford County, Indiana, on the 17th day of July one flea-bitten horse. Left eye out, no other marks perceivable; about 14½ hands high, and judged to be 14 years old. Appraised to be worth \$25 by Samuel Scott and James Morrison before me July 25, 1839.

Leavenworth J. P. 8/1/1839"

Hayes Pleasant in his "History of Crawford County" says of Martin Scott, "Mr. Scott was a good, substantial man."

To Arthur Martin Scott and Rebecca Elizabeth Samuels Scott were born the following children:

Susan	Born January 29, 1816
Lucinda	May 15, 1817
Ferdinand	March 7, 1818
Nancy Meneway	March 17, 1820
Sally	February 23, 1822
Franklin Martin	September 17, 1823
Elizabeth Liza	March 11, 1825
Alexander	November 11, 1826
Julia Ann	March 26, 1828
Henry Harrison	November 29, 1829
Sharlota	May 27, 1831
Cleopatria	October 28, 1832
Mary	October 18, 1837
Elenor	December 5, 1839

Martin Scott lived a long, honored, and usefull life and





died July 10, 1858. He is buried in the "Scott burying ground" on the original farm which he owned at the time of his death.

Rebecca Elizabeth Scott died July 18, 1882, en route west by covered wagon with some members of her family. She is buried in a mountain canyon in the vicinity of Durango, Colorado. On top of her grave was placed a number of stones to protect it from desecration, and her grandson, William Henry, securing a hammer and a large spike nail from the wagon box chiseled her name, date of her birth and death on a sandstone which he placed on top of the crude burial mound.

Martin Scott did not overlook the desirability of making a will:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Martin Scott, of Crawford County in the State of Indiana, do make and publish this, my last Will and Testament.

*Item I:*—My will is that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be first paid out of my Estate.

*Second:* I give and devise to my son, Harrison, one-third of the North East Quarter of Section Twenty, Township three, south of Range two East, in Crawford County, described as follows: to wit, beginning at the south east corner of said quarter section and running thence North  $53\frac{1}{3}$  poles; thence West 160 poles; thence South  $53\frac{1}{3}$  poles; thence East to the place of beginning, containing  $53\frac{1}{3}$  acres more or less.

*Third:* I give and devise to my daughter Mary the  $53\frac{1}{3}$  acres lying immediately North of the last described lot, and it is my wish that Mary have the East and West end of said lot.

*Fourth:* I give and devise to my beloved wife Elizabeth the remainder of the quarter section above described and also about two acres off the south east corner of Section Seventeen to include a little orchard and a spring; also, one grey mare and two cows; also, all my household and kitchen furniture except one bed and bedding to be divided by her as she pleases. I also give my wife all my farming tools and other implements for the use of the farm and other purposes; also, all my sheep, also the bureau





and table where I keep my books and the large Bible.

*Fifth:* I give my son Harrison all my wife's interest in the land at her death, ie. I give to my son Harrison the 53-1/3 acres which I give to my wife as mentioned above, and also the two acres and orchard and springs all I give to my son Harrison at the death of my wife. Said land is described as follows: to wit—running West 160 poles, thence South 53-1/3 poles; thence East 160 poles; thence North 53-1/3 poles to the place of beginning.

*Sixth:* I give and devise to Oliver Miller the three volumes of the Declaration of Independence and the two volumes of Rollins Ancient History and the blank book, if they are here, and, also, my share in the big cross cut saw.

*Seventh:* I give and devise to Harrison S. my foot addz. I give my daughter Jane McIntosh the portrait of her brother James Scott.

*Eighth:* To my children Sally, Nancy, Eliza, Lucinda, Susan, and others I leave nothing as I have already given them more than is divided among the children at home.

*Ninth:* I have two horses: one grey three-year old next Spring which I authorize Harrison Scott to sell; the other, sorrel which I want should be kept on the farm.

*Tenth:* I hereby nominate and appoint Oliver Miller and Harrison Scott executors of this my last Will and Testament. I hereby authorize and empower them to compromise, adjust, realize, discharge in such manner as they may deem proper the debts and claims due me, and, also, to sell so much of my property at private sale, or otherwise, as will pay all my just debts and place pole in my grave and my wife's grave.

*Eleventh:* All my other personal property, money, or effects not already devised I hereby bequeath to my beloved wife, Elizabeth to be divided among the children as she may think proper.

*Twelfth:* I hereby revoke all former wills by me at any time made heretofore. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of December, 1856.

Martin Scott





Signed, sealed, and acknowledged by said Martin Scott as his last Will and Testament in our presence and signed by us in his presence.

Michael Reminton  
John Shaffer"

It is from wills such as this that we may glean information as to the character and the habits of individuals. Under the Sixth Item of his will he gives to Oliver Miller, the husband of his daughter Julia Ann, three volumes of the Declaration of Independence and two volumes of Rollins' "Ancient History" as well as his share in the big cross cut saw. Just why a pioneer farmer would have three volumes dealing with the Declaration of Independence certainly might indicate patriotism and a desire for knowledge.

The two volumes on ancient history were written by Charles Rollins, born 1661, died 1741. They dealt with the ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, and Macedonians and included a history of the arts and science of these peoples. It was contained in 1273 pages.

In the Fourth Item he gives to his "beloved wife" among other things, "the bureau and table where I keep my books and the large Bible." The author has in his possession two fly leaves of this Bible, and in addition to this, he has the bureau mentioned. It is of virgin cherry lumber made prior to 1800 and probably in eastern Pennsylvania. It was possibly the gift of the Anderson family to Jane Anderson on the occasion of her marriage to Martin. We located this chest where it had been in constant use since it was purchased at the sale of Harrison Scott in 1879. It is an antique of considerable beauty, but it is an heirloom of great value.





## CHAPTER XI

Martin Scott reared a large family, but unfortunately, our information about many of these is limited, and we can give but a brief resume of the facts we have been able to establish.

Polly was the eldest daughter of Martin and Jane Anderson Scott and was born April 21, 1801. She was alive and living at home in the year 1820. Beyond this we know nothing although we may surmise that she took over certain household duties on the death of her mother which apparently occurred about 1810 or 1811. Polly was, undoubtedly, named for Polly Anderson, the young sister of Jane Anderson Scott for whom Martin was guardian when she was orphaned at an age of fourteen.

Marguerette, born November 4, 1803, married Andred Kinkaid on October 23, 1823. To them were born:

Mary	June 9, 1824
Martin	September 17, 1826.

Just when Marguerette died we find no record, but her two children were reared by their grandparents, and Martin Kinkaid was still in this family as late as 1850.

Jane, born August 28, 1806, was married to Daniel McIntosh on February 18, 1824, by Nicholas B. Smith. To them were born the following children:

William H	Sarah
James Marion	Ann
Martin A	Amanda
Samuel A	Eliza
John Julius	Dallas
George	Marilda Jane

Just how many of these children were the sons and daughters of Jane Scott McIntosh we can not be sure since the will of Daniel McIntosh mentions his wife, "Mary," indicating that he was married a second time. The McIntoshes lived in Crawford County, Illinois until 1830 when they re-



turned to Leavenworth, Indiana, where Daniel was a ship-builder.

James, W., the first son, was born December 13, 1810, and was probably named for his mother's brother, James Anderson. James died at Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana in 1835. Just what caused his death can not definitely be ascertained, but Madison, being a river town, suffered a number of cholera epidemics brought there from the lower Mississippi country. There was such an epidemic in the year of James' death.

In all probability James was not married, but he did in the year 1834 purchase of John McIntire and Eliza, his wife, a piece of property thirty feet by eighty-four feet on East Street in the town of Madison for \$130. If there was a house on this lot it must have been of small value since this property was sold by James' father, administrator of the estate, in 1836 to Daniel McIntosh for \$200. Three years later Daniel McIntosh sold it for \$250.

The total inventory of James' estate was \$386.61 from which outstanding obligations of \$85.91½ were paid by the administrator. In Martin Scott's will we read: "I give my daughter Jane McIntosh the portrait of her brother James Scott." Since portraits were not too common in the year 1835 he may have achieved some prominence.

Susan was the fifth child of Martin Scott but the first of his second wife, Rebecca Elizabeth Samuels Scott. Susan was born January 29, 1816, and married Charles Riddle August 27, 1835. The ceremony was performed by I. L. McNaghton, J. P.

Lucinda, the next daughter, was born May 15, 1817, and was married to Absolom Black July 29, 1835, by I. L. McNaghton, J. P.

Ferdinand, born March 17, 1818, died March 7, 1891. He was married to Eleanor Batman February 6, 1838. To them were born the following:

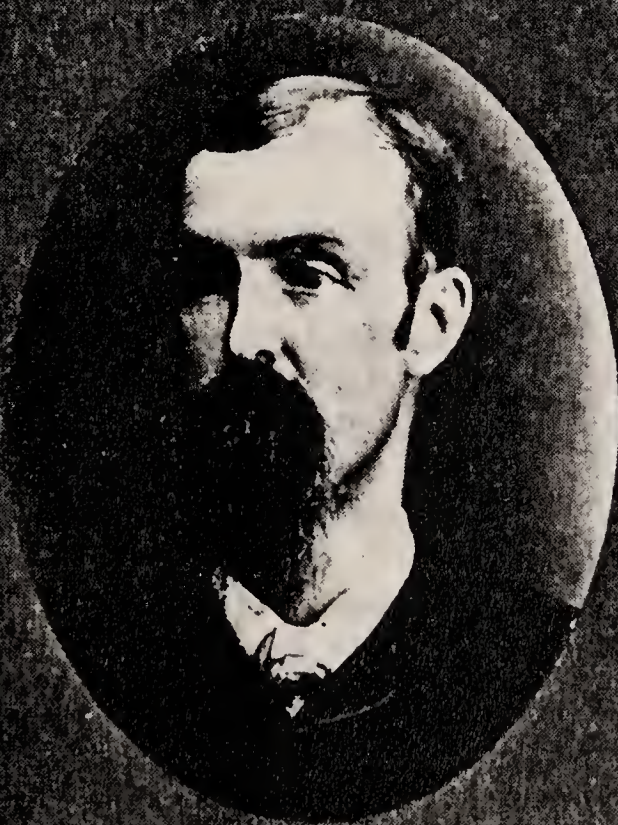
Sarah  
James  
Henry

Hanagin  
Milton  
Mary









Alva Roy Scott  
George Washington Scott

Franklin Martin Scott  
Louella Jane (Scott) Froman







Ferdinand was married three times, and we do not know how many more children he fathered. By his second wife he had, at least,

John married Desta Poole

Lila married Charles Carter

Ferdinand at one time lived in Oronogo, Jasper County, Missouri, and later in Durango, Colorado. Tradition tells us that Ferdinand had a wen over one eye and is buried on the side of a mountain in the state of Oregon.

Nancy Meneway, born March 17, 1820, was married to William Stone on September 7, 1837, by I. L. McNaghton, J. P. To them were born:

John M.

Lovianga

Dora

Jacob M.

John was born in Illinois; all others were born in Crawford County, Indiana.

Sally, born February 23, 1822, was married February 24, 1840 to Jackson Batman. Of their children we know the names

Andrew

Martin

Franklin Martin, born September 17, 1823, died February 19, 1899. He was married to Elizabeth Jane Carpenter February 27, 1845. Elizabeth Jane Carpenter was born November 29, 1824, and died April 9, 1884. To them were born the following:

Marilda Ellen	B. Jan. 11, 1846	D. July, 1908
Perminas M.	Mar. 3, 1847	
Amanda Catherine	Jan. 27, 1849	Jan. 15, 1853
Martha Silistern	Mar. 29, 1851	Apr. 28, 1852
George Washington	Jan. 10, 1853	May 25, 1913
Mary Alice	Nov. 29, 1854	1921
Rebecca Elizabeth	Apr. 24, 1856	Oct. 30, 1858
Alva Roy	Apr. 20, 1862	Feb. 16, 1931
Louella Jane	Apr. 16, 1866	Aug. 6, 1939

Franklin M. was not of robust health, but operated a farm in Crawford County until his death. Of his children

Marilda E. married	John R. Laudon	Feb. 6, 1865
Perminas	" Mary E. Cole	Sept. 15, 1869
Mary Alice	" ——— Collins	
Alva Roy	" Alberta Garber	
Louella Jane	" Mark Froman.	



Alva Roy attained to considerable eminence as a Presbyterian minister.

Elizabeth Liza, born March 11, 1825, died April 9, 1884. She was married to Wilson Stone on November 16, 1844. The 1850 census lists one daughter: Emaline.

Alexander, born November 11, 1826, died June 16, 1906. He married Parmela Carpenter January 24, 1848. To them were born

John  
Julius

Isa married a Rothrock  
Liza

Julia Ann, born March 26, 1827, died when her daughter Julia Ann was born about 1860. She was married to Oliver Miller April 18, 1847, by William Mansfield, J. P. To them were born the following children:

Cleopatra	B. Jan. 14, 1848	D. May 1, 1904
Malisa		
Clara		Mar. 9, 1936
William	Aug. 1855	Feb., 1871
Nancy	Aug. 19, 1856	Aug. 19, 1856
Perry	July 14, 1857	Aug. 24, 1857
James	July 14, 1857	Sept. 5, 1857
Wesley	Oct. 1, 1859	July 13, 1943
Julia Ann		

Of the children born to Julia Ann and Oliver Miller

Malisa married Peter Davidson July 10, 1879.

Their children

Rovilla, Louella, Willard,  
Lee, Julia, Myrtle, Wesley

Clara Bell married James N. Cooper 1875.

Their children

Daisy, Rovilla Bell, Bertha  
Ollie James, George, Albert

Julia Ann married Conrad Baker May 12, 1878.

Their children

Albert, William, Ollie,  
Lulu, Dora, Harve, Zula

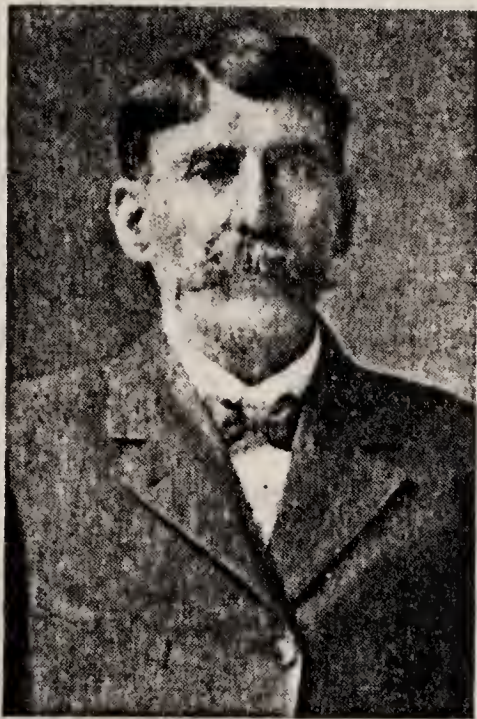
Oliver Wesley married Eda B. Lockhausen July 12, 1887. Their children

Julia Ann, Edward Wesley, Emma Bell  
Oliver Willard, Eda Mae, Infant Son









Oliver Wesley Miller



Eda J. Lockhausen Miller



HARMON BROTHERS

George

Clarence

David

Alvin

Willard



Edw. J. Robinson



Oliver Henry Oliver



HAROLD BASTIEN

James
Charles
David
John
Edw.



Cleopatra married William Harmon January 15, 1867. Their children

Rella, Alvin, Willard, David,  
Louise, George, Clarence

Henry Harrison Scott, born November 29, 1829, died February 3, 1900. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Clendenning on August 27, 1848, by M. Dillman, J. P. Mary Elizabeth Clendenning was born April 22, 1833; died August 13, 1874. Their children are as follows:

Eliza Jane	B. Feb. 8, 1849	D. April 25, 1854
Martin	Oct. 8, 1852	July 17, 1913
William Henry	Mar. 18, 1854	Dec. 15, 1930
Robert Milton	Mar. 27, 1856	Feb. 28, 1929
Sarah Ann	April 8, 1858	Dec. 27, 1947
Oliver Ferdinand	Feb. 25, 1860	Oct. 7, 1886
Mary Adaline	Feb. 16, 1862	June, 1906
Alice Josephine	Jan. 27, 1864	Oct. 14, 1913
Thomas Harrison	Aug. 10, 1874	Feb. 5, 1948

On November 14, 1875, Harrison Scott married Mary Frances Behen who was born February 20, 1849; died January 28, 1913. She had two children by her first husband: George Emery Behen, born November 6, 1872; and Annie L. Behen, born June 6, 1874. To this new union were born:

Samuel Tilden	B. Sept. 12, 1876	D. Oct. 17, 1909
Infant son	Aug. 19, 1878	Sept. 13, 1878
Flettie Mae	Oct. 2, 1879	
Mary Cordella	Oct. 25, 1881	Apr. 29, 1902
Charles Albert	Dec. 16, 1883	Feb. 7, 1936
Ollie	July 25, 1887	Aug. 22, 1895
James Peter	July 29, 1890	Oct. 10, 1950

The subsequent marriages and families of the children of Harrison Scott will be given in a later chapter.

Sharlota, born May 27, 1831, married Jesse Poe on August 30, 1854. We have no further record of this family.

Cleopatra, born October 28, 1832, married Jefferson Miller on November 29, 1849. They moved west and finally made their home in Pleasanton, Iowa. They had these children:

E. Pierce	Armintas H.
Eliza Ellen	Hattie A.
Cleopatra Evaline	



Mary, born October 18, 1837, married Sidney Miller on June 12, 1853. The ceremony was performed by Elias Kline. We know of only one son:

Sidney Sherman B. Aug. 7, 1866 D. Dec. 25, 1872

Elenor, born December 5, 1839, was the last child of Martin and Rebecca Scott. We know nothing of her except that at the age of eleven she appears in the census at the home of her father.

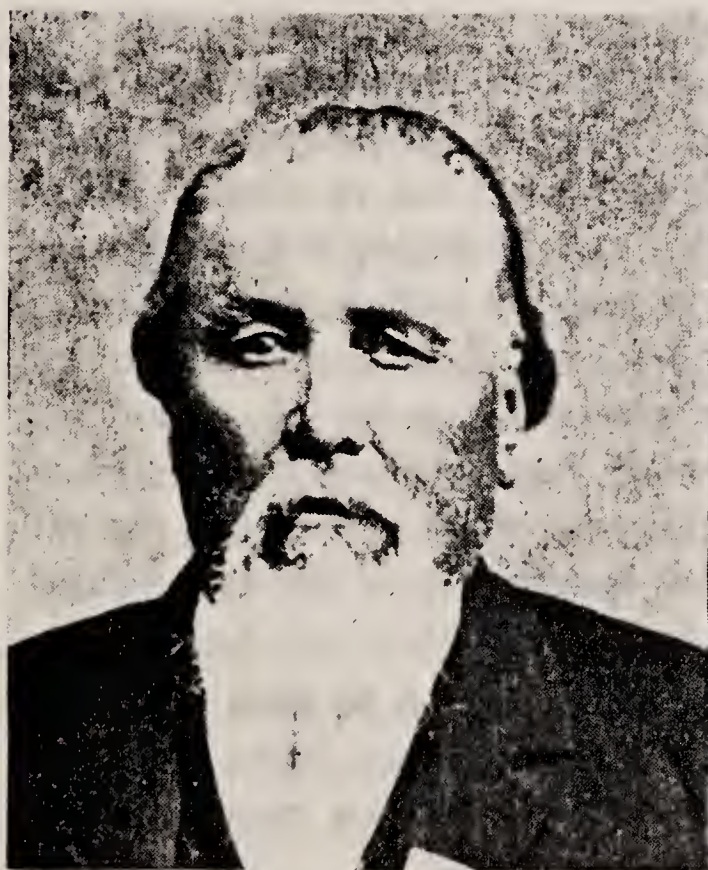


Martin Scott

Rebecca Scott Miller







# Jefferson Miller



Cleopatra Scott Miller





## CHAPTER XII

Henry Harrison Scott, 1829-1900, our direct ancestor was the fourteenth child of Arthur Martin Scott and the tenth child of Rebecca Elizabeth Samuels Scott. In Harrison Scott there appears to be a combination of characteristics that makes him rather outstanding.

He seems to have inherited the wanderlust and the adventurous spirit of his ancestors. He was a man of the out of doors and a man of daring. He did not take life too seriously but rather accepted things as they came. His was the make up that usually gets one into trouble, but he seems to have had a compensating character that kept him out of trouble. While others in his family appear to possess certain traits that made for reliability and steadfastness of purpose, yet it was Harrison that his father chose to be the Administrator of his estate and to care for his widow at the time of his death. In other words the responsibility of carrying on was left to Harrison, and he was not disloyal to the trust. He not only cared for his mother until the time of her death, but he was not unmindful of the welfare of his brothers and sisters and the widowed mother of his wife.

At the time of Arthur Martin Scott's death Harrison Scott owned a small tract of land which he gave to his wife's parents without consideration as witnessed by the following deed:

"Crawford County Court Records—August 18, 1858. Harrison Scott gives to Levi Clendenning and his wife Agnes without any consideration the premises to wit: eight acres of land being part of the N W quarter Section 19 former residence of Harrison Scott and now the residence of Levi Clendenning including the two acres of improvements where the house and other building now stand six acres of which is in timbered land. If at any time the said Levi Clendenning should see proper to leave said property he is not to assign or convey his title to





any person or persons except to the said Harrison Scott or his heirs.

Harrison Scott  
Mary Elizabeth Scott"

We do not know much of Harrison's early life but we do know enough about Harrison to be reasonably sure that he enjoyed life to the fullest. Born November 29, 1829, he was married on August 27, 1848, in his eighteenth year, to Mary Elizabeth Clendenning, the daughter of Levi and Agnes Clendenning, whom we find in Crawford County shortly after 1835 when they moved from Jefferson County, Indiana.

Levi Clendenning was born in New York state June 10, 1799, and Agnes Clendenning in Delaware, July 4, 1801. Their first child Robert Milton, was born in Pennsylvania October 20, 1826; and the second son, William Henry, in Jefferson County, Indiana on January 15, 1831. Mary Elizabeth was born in Jefferson County, Indiana on April 22, 1833.

Levi Clendenning died July 19, 1869, and his wife, Agnes, died on December 10, 1892. Both are buried at Cedar Grove Cemetery at Leavenworth, Indiana, where a rather sizable monument marks their resting place.

Robert Milton Clendenning died April 2, 1864, of wounds received in the battle at Cache River, Arkansas. William Henry Clendenning died September 29, 1875. These two are also buried in the same burial lot with their parents.

All three of the Clendenning men fought in the Civil War. Robert Milton rose to the rank of Major of Company E, First Regiment, Indiana Cavalry. He served with distinction throughout the Civil War and the Mexican War which preceded. The report of William H. Terrell says of him that "the defeat of Hines Raid can be accredited to Major Woodruff and Major Robert Clendenning."

Henry Clendenning's highest rank was Captain of a company of Crawford County men in the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. And Levi Clendenning was a private in the Forty-Ninth Indiana Volunteers.







Mary Elizabeth (Clendenning) Scott

Harrison Scott





There is a tradition that Robert Milton Clendenning saw service in the Mexican War and received as a debt of gratitude from the Captain of his Company a certain sword for having shot an enemy in the act of taking the Captain's life. This sword was later given to his brother, William Henry, on the promise that he would discontinue some of his questionable habits and become a more acceptable member of the family, which he did. This sword became the property of his sister, Mary Elizabeth Scott, who gave it to her son, William Henry, and he later gave it to his son Henry Harrison in whose possession it now is.

Mary Elizabeth Clendenning Scott was a woman of considerable character and ability. She seemed to have supplied that lacking in the nature of her husband and was the "power" in their home. It was she who dispatched one of the boys to eliminate any appearance of sage immediately on its appearance in the fields.

Some of the escapades of Harrison Scott might be of considerable interest to his posterity. As a young man he received considerable delight in cutting long green briars, of which there was an abundance, placing them lengthwise on the doorstep of his neighbors, and then from a safe distance calling them from their beds to the door where invariably their bare feet came in contact with the briars.

In the early history of Crawford County each community was a law unto itself, and it has been reported that Harrison Scott together with John Shaffer and Leonard Shaw originated the "White Caps" in that community who took it upon themselves to maintain law and order: sometimes with honor, other times with discredit.

Another story of particular interest concerns a basket dinner to be held at the church on Sunday. These basket dinners were not unusual. They were participated in by the community with each family bringing an individual basket and the contents spread on the community table. Harrison's wife had, on Saturday afternoon, taken from her store of canned fruit two cans of pickled peaches and placed them





on the table where she expected to pack the basket Sunday morning. That evening Harrison conceived the idea that it might add to the flavor of the peaches if he would pour off the liquor in which they were pickled and refill the jars with peach brandy. This he proceeded to do. Mary Elizabeth's peaches were popular enough at all the church dinners, but these excelled them all, and all partook most heartily with such results as could be expected.

On August 13, 1874, Mary Elizabeth Clendenning Scott passed away with the birth of her son Thomas Harrison, and was buried in the Scott burying ground near the graves of Arthur Martin Scott and his first wife Jane Anderson Scott.

On November 14, 1875, Harrison married Mary Frances Wolkins Behen who was born February 20, 1849, and died January 28, 1913. They were married by James C. Mills, J. P.

Mary Frances had two children: George Emery Behen, born November 6, 1872, and Annie L. Behen, born June 6, 1874. These two children were happily reared in the family of Harrison and Mary Frances along with their seven children.

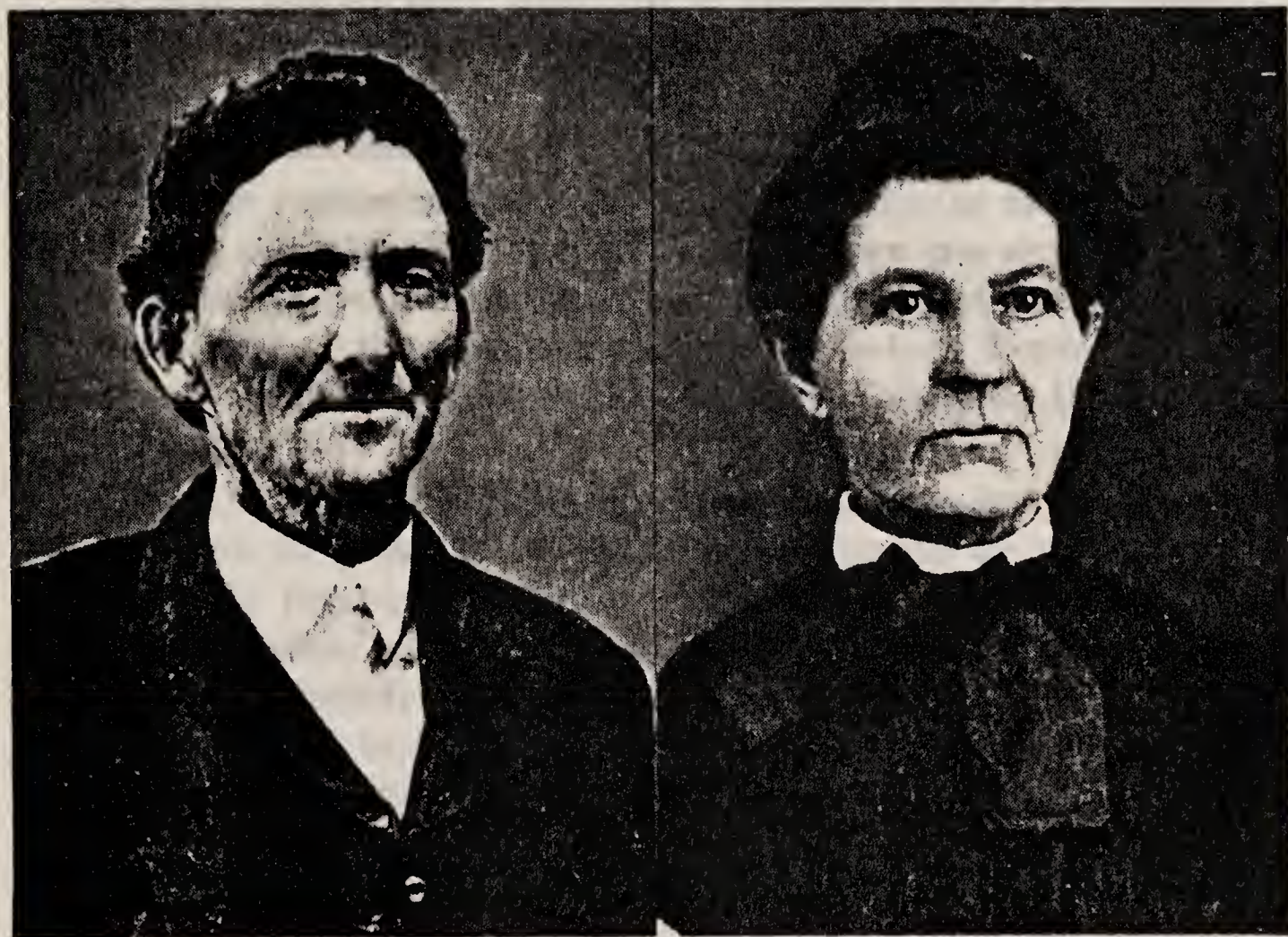
When Crawford County was organized and the land divided into townships certain sections were retained for school purposes. This land could be rented from the Superintendent of School Lands for a small cash consideration and the further provision that a certain number of fruit trees, peach or apple, would be set out each year. Unfortunately the terms were not sufficiently explicit and the trees were frequently set out on land owned by the renter rather than on land rented by him with the result that peach and apple trees were very plentiful in all sections of the county.

Crawford County was a backward community. There was no railroad service of consequence, nor a trading center, so shipment from the county was made largely by river to Louisville on the north or to Evansville and as far as New Orleans on the south.









Harrison Scott

Mary F. (Behen) Scott



Mary Cordella Scott



Charles Albert Scott



Samuel Tilden Scott





More fruit was produced than could be used locally. The apples could be shipped with some degree of satisfaction; however, the peaches, being more perishable, had no market at home and as such were not in demand away from home. The result was that apple jack and peach brandy became rather popular and profitable by-products. The government, however, insisted on collecting a distillers' tax on both.

Let us remember that the early inhabitants of Crawford County were largely from Kentucky where law enforcement had always been a problem, and that many of these inhabitants traced their ancestry back to western Pennsylvania where the Whiskey Rebellion occurred following the Revolutionary War.

The local consumption of liquor was not frowned upon so much in these early years as it came to be nearer the Volstead period, and illicit distilling was not an uncommon practice by any means. Some engaged in it for the additional profit; some for the thrill; and others just because they refused to be dictated to by the government and assessed a tax for converting their own product into their own liquor.

Just what prompted Harrison Scott to become engaged in illicit distilling we do not know, but we do know that he did.

Wyandotte Cave in Crawford County is a well known locality, but there are other caves near it that are not so familiar especially to the present day residents. About two miles north and a mile east is a smaller cave known as "Bat Wing" because of the innumerable bats which inhabit it.

At the time of our story the mouth of the cave was accessible to a horse and wagon and we find one "Welc" Huff, owner of a small span of mules, at a near-by grist mill having a load of corn ground or cracked.

The Revenue Department had their collectors making unannounced calls throughout the county for the purpose of locating illicit stills, gauging liquors in licensed stills, assessing taxes, and affixing stamps. These agents had their





"spotters" from whom they received reports concerning their neighborhood. Today we would call them "stool-pigeons."

Not to be outdone the operators of the "illicit stills" had "listeners," and when the revenue collector put in his appearance it was the duty of the listeners to be within hearing distance at any time the collector contacted a spotter and to report to his principal.

"Welc" Huff, to whom we previously referred, did not leave the grist mill for home immediately after his corn was ground, but loitered there until darkness was coming on which aroused the suspicion of a spotter who followed him to the entrance of Bat Wing Cave and immediately proceeded to notify the revenue collector as to what was going on. It was not long until the collector came to Leavenworth, received a full report from his spotter at which time the "listener" had the opportunity to find out their plans. This listener immediately reported to Harrison Scott. The still was to be raided. Harrison took quick and protective measures by assigning his son William Henry and Henry's brother-in-law, William Jenkins, to guard the approaches to the cave until the still could be removed under cover of night.

Probably the best explanation of what happened is contained in the story of an old resident who had access to the facts. Henry and William, each armed with a muzzle-loading Kentucky rifle and primed with a percussion cap, took their positions along the two paths leading to the cave through the woods. Standing behind a tree each rested his rifle on a broken limb leaning against the trunk of a tree and there they carefully covered the approach to the cave. They had not long to wait until the revenue agent appeared wearing a "swallow tail" coat and a derby hat. Henry, it is told, saw the agent and called: "What are you looking for, Stranger?" The agent, taken entirely by surprise, looked up to see the muzzle of a rifle pointed directly at him with the light reflecting from the percussion cap in such a manner that he knew the hammer was drawn back, hastily replied:





"I am looking for a little red bull. Have you seen one?" "No, Sir," said Henry, "there is no little red bull in these woods and you had better get going!" And, in the words of the old resident, "the agent turned and ran with his coat tails flapping like a lamb's tail at feeding time. Henry, he 'barr' down on him. He made him cut grass."

The still was saved and removed from the cave, but was later stolen from its hiding place.

The list of those involved in the distilling venture could not be hidden, and the federal government brought an indictment against a number of men. In the Appearance Docket #3306 of the Federal Court dated May 18, 1880, will be found the case of the U. S. vs. William Dean, James McClain, William McClain, William Jenkins, James Marshall McDonald, David McDonald, John McDonald, Harrison Scott, Henry Scott, Oliver Scott, Frank Campbell, Welcome Huff, James Lynch, and Jacob Hanger for "Illicit Distilling." On September 28, 1880, the case was transferred to New Albany where it was called in the January term, 1881, and continued to the next term. On January 3, 1882, the case was dropped on motion of Charles L. Holstein, prosecutor.

We have just visited the great Crystal Cave in Bermuda and had pointed out to us the original discovery hole through which the two adventurous twelve-year old boys made their entrance. And we have read of some hunters endeavoring to rout a rabbit from a brush pile finding the entrance to a heretofore unknown cave. Andrew Rothrock located the augur hole which culminated in the discovery by the modern generation of Wyandotte Cave; however, there is indisputable evidence within the cave that at some time in the past it was used by the Indians as a habitation and a work shop for the production of their flint instruments.

Some future generation may happen upon a hole in the ground some three miles from Wyandotte and rediscover Bat Wing Cave. On the ceiling of one of the large rooms they will find written in smoke the name of Harrison Scott,





and posterity may classify him as a member of a long forgotten era.

Such is not the case. He is the son of Arthur Martin Scott and the father of a numerous family of which we are a part.

The opening to the cave, while at one time available to a horse and wagon, is now a vertical one approximately four feet wide and possibly twenty feet long, with a sheer drop of some twelve feet to a small ledge where one can gain a foothold.

When we visited the cave in 1949 we carried a ten-foot ladder which we secured to a tree by means of a rope and dropped it into the hole. From the bottom rung of the ladder we worked our way down a forty-five degree incline for approximately twelve feet where we came to an archway necessitating our lying down and wriggling through the original opening to the cave.

Just inside this archway is a rather high vaulted room and beyond it a passage way leads to another high ceilinged room. Apparently movement of the soil and other forces of nature have filled in the entrance way and all but obscured the once commodious entrance.

The second large room is connected to yet a third by a narrow passage way. Beyond this passage way is a sheer drop of some eight or ten feet from a narrow rock ledge and reached by climbing on to some large boulders and then a jump to the floor level. At the end of this room is a large hole in the floor of some twenty-five feet in depth with undercut walls giving the assurance that there would be no return unaided for anyone who might lucklessly fall into it. This was the hole to which Harrison Scott referred when, according to legend, he said there was a "good, safe hole in the cave for any revenueur."

In the early days this cave was used by many local residents as a hideout for their stills and their illicit making of apple jack, peach brandy, and corn whiskey. It was in this





cave that some of our ancestors and their friends became involved with the federal revenue agents.

The records indicate that Oliver Scott was indicted along with the others, but there is ample evidence that he was not guilty. Rather, he was mistaken for his brother Martin, and would probably have taken the punishment for him had the indictment been made good. It was just another case of brotherly love and family devotion.

The year 1879 was an eventful one in the life of Harrison Scott and his family. On January 28, 1879, Harrison sold the farm to David Cole and, together with members of his family and some of his neighbors, made preparation for a trip to the West.

Just what prompted this migration we do not know, but there may have been several causes influencing him. Mary Elizabeth, his first wife, had been gone for more than three years, and her stabilizing influence in the family no longer existed. Harrison's brother Ferdinand was already in the West, and there may have been a desire to join him. Or it may have been the same wanderlust that brought his forefathers to Scotland—to America—to Pennsylvania and westward to Kentucky and on westward to Indiana. The promise of a better environment and increased opportunities spread the pioneer settlement all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Or it could have been that Harrison knew about the indictment that was to come although he did not take his departure in the "middle of the night." He sold his personal property at public sale, and, no doubt, was in preparation for the trip from the time he sold the farm until his departure in August of 1879.

The mode of travel was by covered wagon caravan. Roads were few, the destination was Colorado, and the progress was slow. Frequently streams had to be crossed where no bridge existed. This was accomplished by felling trees of sufficient size and number which would, when fastened to the wagon wheels, afford sufficient buoyancy to float the wagon across while the horses swam and drew the wagon





after them. The trip required three months and many hardships.

Harrison's party consisted of his wife, Mary Frances; his mother, Rebecca Elizabeth then in her eighty-third year; his son Martin with his wife, Clara, and their two children, Hattie and Dillie; his sons Henry, Milton, Tommy, and Samuel Tilden; his daughter Alice Josephine; his step-children, George and Annie Behen; and his friends, Dave Taylor, Sylvester Shaffer, Milton Shaffer, and Oliver Batman with probably the families of at least some of these friends.

Harrison's daughter Flettie Mae was born en route and was promptly nicknamed "Prairie Chicken." Martin's wife, Clara, died in Missouri and Alice Josephine became the caretaker of his children and his housekeeper. Martin returned to Indiana with his children after a year but went back West for a few months before returning permanently.

Henry returned in the year 1882 for his wife, Ann, and their children: Althea, Othea, and Henry (Harry). Henry's entire family, including Myrtle who was born in the West, returned to Indiana, so the story goes, because his wife, Ann, was afraid of the Indians who lived in reservations on both sides of their home. These Indians visited back and forth and would create quite a tumult as they passed. Ann would hide the children under the bed as soon as she heard the yells of the approaching Indians though they never threatened harm to her nor the family.

Harrison Scott followed his vocation as a farmer or truck gardener while Martin was engaged in raising potatoes. In addition to this Martin with his brother Milton hauled provisions from Durango, Colorado to various Indian reservations.

Harrison was very enthusiastic about the trip urging his entire family to go promising "if they go we'll set them out in the sunshine and if they don't go we'll just leave them in the shade."

Martin and Milton who were quite inseparable returned to Indiana. Tommy grew up in the West, and we shall have





more to say concerning him later. Josephine lived the remaining years of her life in Colorado.

Harrison ever looking for more favorable opportunity did not remain in Colorado long but moved on to Oregon, to Oklahoma, to Arkansas, back to Oklahoma, then to Burr Oak, Kansas where he died and is buried. Harrison's daughter Flettie Mae Benbow still lives in Burr Oak.

Harrison Scott was truly a pioneer always looking for that great opportunity just beyond the horizon. Ever a farmer, floods and droughts, hot winds and grasshoppers, together with the usual hardship of the pioneer conspired against him. He acquired only a very limited amount of worldly possessions.

Harrison died a venerable old man full of experience, worldly wisdom, and possessed of many friends. His respect and admiration for religion grew with him, and he died in 1900 well loved by family and friends.

With this brief note we say adieu to Grandfather.



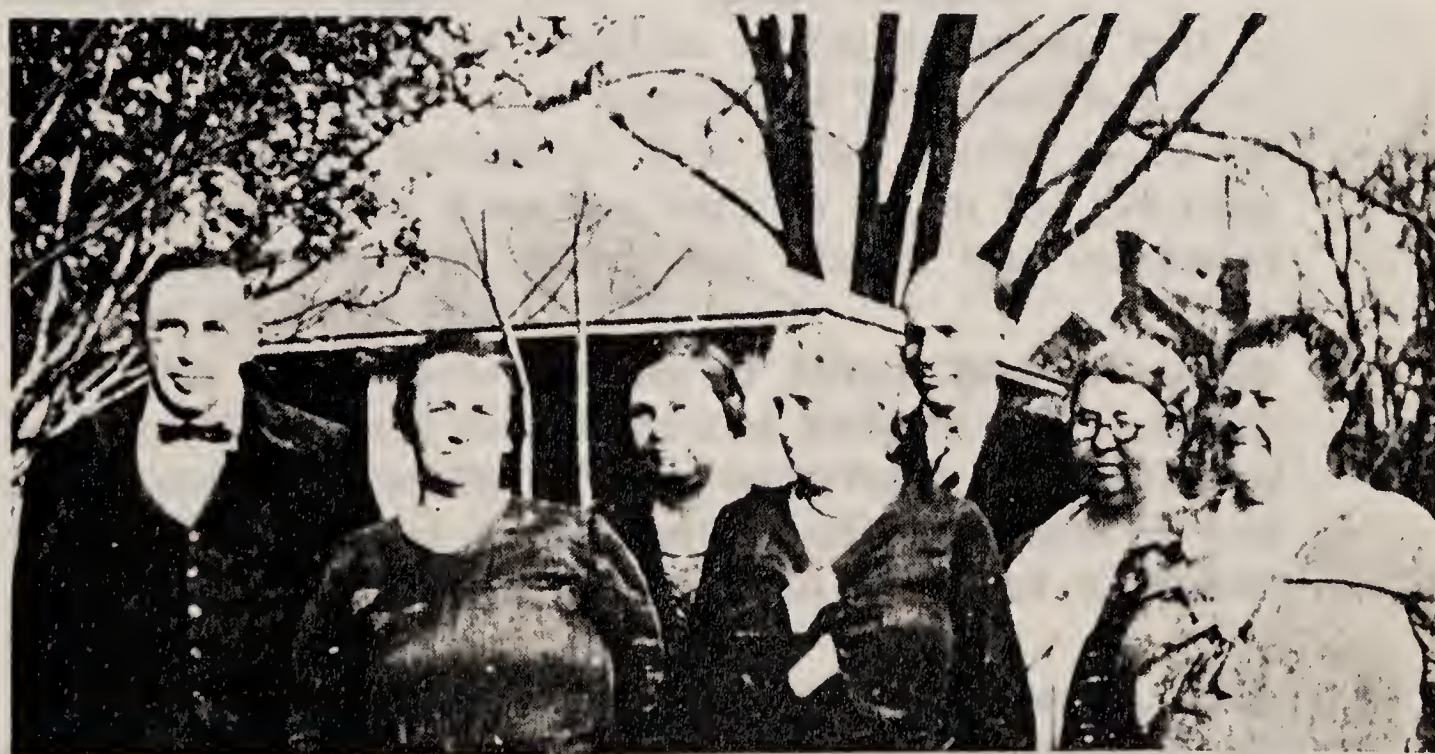




Robert Scott

Martin Scott

Lottie Scott



MARTIN SCOTT FAMILY

Dillie

Josephine  
Nellie

Lottie

Robert  
Jessie

Bertha





John Smith

Mr. Jones

Miss White



John Smith, Mr. Jones, Miss White, and Mr. Brown

John Smith

Mr. Jones

Miss White

Mr. Brown

Miss White

## CHAPTER XIII

Eliza Jane, first born of Harrison and Mary Elizabeth Scott, born on February 8, 1851, died April 25, 1854.

Martin (October 8, 1852-July 17, 1913), the first son, married, first, Clara Lang on February 16, 1873. To them were born

Hattie	B. Nov. 12, 1873	D. Sept. 11, 1927
Dillie	Jan. 6, 1876	Jan. 8, 1935

On September 30, 1888 Hattie married John E. Stephenson (September 18, 1870-February 7, 1930). On October 4, 1904 Dillie married Sophie Smith. They made their home in Terre Haute, Indiana where Dillie is now buried.

Martin's first wife, Clara died during the western venture. On December 11, 1881 Martin married Lottie Lang, a sister to Clara. Lottie was born June 8, 1860, and is now living with her son Robert.

Bertha	B. July 3, 1884	M. John Benz	D. Nov. 11, 1936
Josephine	May 12, 1887	Sheldon Jones	
Jessie	Mar. 3, 1889	Thompson Morrison	
Nellie	May 16, 1891	Herbert Elliott	
Roscoe	July, 1894		D. July, 1896
Robert	May 21, 1900	Nellie Newkirk	

Martin followed the vocation of his ancestors, that of farming, and was a loyal member of the Masonic Lodge; a trustee of his township. This latter proved to be his undoing financially since the bank in which the township funds were deposited failed, and Martin was compelled to make good the loss.

He was the favorite brother of Milton Scott to whom he frequently came for advice and assistance. The assistance consisted usually of the opportunity to work for wages. Martin died at Princeton, Indiana where he had spent the last years of his life, and is buried in Shiloh Cemetery.

William Henry Scott (March 18, 1854-December 17, 1930) was named for his uncle, William Henry Clendenning. He





married Eliza Ann Jenkins (January 6, 1854-June 9, 1933) on August 1, 1876. To them were born:

Altha E.	B. Nov. 10, 1877	D. Aug. 1, 1896
Othea R.	Feb. 25, 1879	M. Katharine Stevenson
Henry Harrison	July 19, 1881	Elnora Hayes
Alice Myrtle	Nov. 3, 1884	Lee E. Wurm
Oliver Earl	Nov. 16, 1890	(1) Stella Byrd
		(2) Helen Terry

Oliver Earl who was a Second Lieutenant, Company K, 127th Infantry in the First World War returned safely, but of his present whereabouts nothing is known. We do know, however, that he had two children: Archie and Anna who were reared by their Aunt Alice Myrtle Wurm and Uncle Henry Harrison Scott.

William Henry Scott was a rather tall, raw-boned individual best satisfied when out of doors with a gun in his possession. He was a hard working and an independent individual but never succeeded in accumulating much of the world's goods.

The writer has a distinct recollection of having visited in his home when about nine years old. The most lasting memory is of the time Uncle Henry placed a long Kentucky rifle in my hand and suggested that I go into the woods and kill a squirrel. That was the first time I had ever been entrusted with a gun. It was so heavy I could not have pointed it had a squirrel been found. And in later years I have come to believe it was not loaded; otherwise my mother would not have permitted me to go into the woods alone. Uncle Henry had, no doubt, let her in on the secret.

After William Henry had become quite old and somewhat feeble and spent a good part of his time in the house he saw through his window a squirrel running on a rail fence and noticed that it climbed a telephone pole not too far from his door.

He instructed his son Henry Harrison to run down to the telephone pole and stand there quietly so the squirrel







WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT FAMILY

Henry Harrison  
Alice Myrtle

Oliver Earl  
William Henry

Othea R.

Kate (Stevenson) Scott  
Eliza Ann (Jenkins) Scott





would not come down until he could load the old Kentucky rifle with powder and ball.

Unfortunately the spring that held the trigger back was broken and he could not cock the gun. But that did not deter Henry from getting the squirrel. He simply let the hammer down on top of the percussion cap, took his aim on the squirrel, and then told Harry to strike a quick blow with an old hatchet. The gun fired, the squirrel fell, and Uncle Henry had made the final shot and kill in a pastime he liked so well.

Henry spent his later years in Harrison County, Indiana, where he died and is buried.

Sarah Scott was married to George Baker (May 13, 1849-January 20, 1938) on March 1, 1877. To them were born:

William Henry	B. Mar. 4, 1878	D. Sept. 30, 1943
Marian SeDoris	Sept. 11, 1879	Mar. 26, 1951
Brittie Mae	June 28, 1881	M. Eckerty Dec. 21, 1938
Edward Almond	May 7, 1883	April 13, 1914
Charles G.	April 1, 1885	
Pearl Agnes	Feb. 4, 1887	M. (1) Borden (2) Mackey
Ethel Lela	Oct. 8, 1888	Oct. 11, 1892
Omer Willard	June 16, 1891	
Rufus Elmer	May 19, 1894	M. Esther Clark
Roy Lowden	Jan. 24, 1897	
Carl Roscoe	July 20, 1900	May 20, 1938

George Baker was born in Harrison County, Indiana, and moved with his parents to Crawford County at the age of eight years. The home was a farm about three miles from Leavenworth. There he grew to manhood. He spent six years of his early manhood in Gibson County, Indiana, where he was employed at farm and saw mill work. In the Spring of 1881 he built a house on an eighty-acre farm which he inherited from his parents. Here he lived continually until his death.

George Baker was of German descent and very exacting of his family. Their home was a log house on top of a very high and very steep hill. The house grew as their family increased.





It was very difficult to reach the house other than on foot. Because of this isolation Sarah Baker's life could not be termed an easy one, and it was only in her declining years after her husband's death when she lived with her son Rufus in Jeffersonville, Indiana that she had time and opportunity to discover and realize some of life's many pleasures.

It was the writer's pleasure to be present a few years ago at a reunion of Sarah and her brother Thomas whom she had not seen since he left with the family for the West in 1879 as a boy of five years of age.

Aunt Sarah was a lovable character, a lady in the true sense of the word, always greatly interested in the welfare of her family, her friends, and her acquaintances. She died at the home of her son Rufus, and is buried in Salem Cemetery in Salem, Indiana.

Oliver Ferdinand Scott (February 25, 1860-October 17, 1886) married Dora Cates (1852-July 27, 1944) on December 9, 1876. To them were born:

Mellie	B. Oct. 12, 1878	M. Clarence Holloway,
Sina	June 19, 1881	Mitchel Riley
Mollie	Mar. 19, 1883	VanMetre
Eloise	Mar. 14, 1885	(1) Hughes (2) Terry
Oliver Wm.	June 6, 1887	Ethel Sauerheber,

Oliver Ferdinand is buried at Bloomingdale, Indiana in the Friends' cemetery, Section 2, Grave 22. His grave is unmarked but is between that of Mary J. Beeson and Nathan P. Beeson, both marked by very substantial stones.

Oliver was held in high regard by his brother Milton who on receiving the news concerning his death broke down and wept publically for a few minutes, then took himself into a closet where he closed the door and was alone with his memory and his grief.

Mary Adaline (February 16, 1862-June, 1906) married James Buchanan Cates (July 29, 1856-March, 1902) on August 7, 1879. To them were born:







# BAKER FAMILY

Brittie Mae  
Edward  
Roy

Carl  
Omer

Pearl Agnes  
Charles  
Rufus



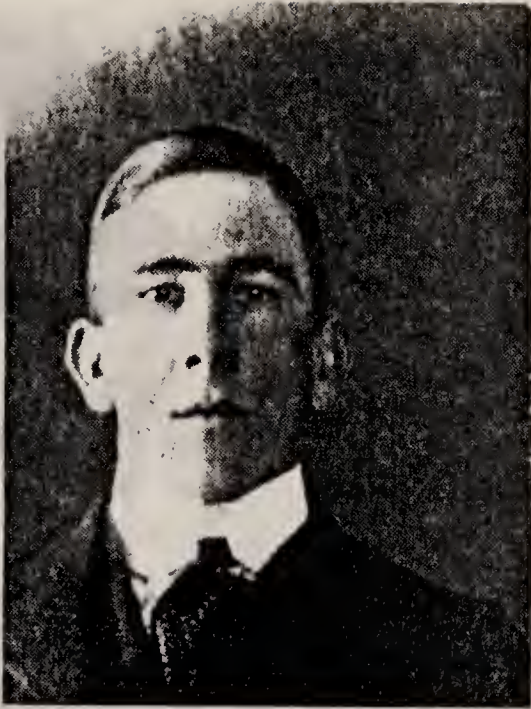


THE HARRIS FAMILY

Left to Right  
 Mrs. Harris  
 Mr. Harris

Mr. Harris  
 Mrs. Harris

Left to Right  
 Mr. Harris  
 Mrs. Harris



Marian SeDoris Baker



William Henry Baker



Esther (Clark) Baker  
Rufus Elmer Baker







James Peter Scott  
Thomas Harrison Scott

Flettie Scott Benbow  
Sarah Scott Baker



Thomas Henry Smith  
and family

Thomas Henry Smith  
and family





**OLIVER SCOTT FAMILY**

Dora (Cates) Scott	Oliver	Mollie—Mellie—Dora
Mellie		Eloise—Oliver—Sina



CATES FAMILY

Harry	Ottie	May	Charles	Joseph
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James Elmer (Ben)	B. July 24, 1881
Robert Milton	June 27, 1883
Richard Harrison	October 19, 1885
Charles Roy	November 25, 1887
Ottie Olafe	July 7, 1889
Agnes Josephine	September 30, 1891
Josephine McKensie	September 24, 1893
Mae Eva	December 15, 1895
Lestina Jual	July 27, 1900

James Cates died by his own hand through the medium of hanging when he went to the barn alone early one morning. His death was not only a surprise but a great shock to his wife, Adaline, who followed him in death some four years later. Adaline's brother William Henry Scott was administrator of her small estate.

Alice Josephine (January 27, 1864-October 14, 1913) was married in Colorado: first, to a Mr. Britten who died a tragic death from a shot in the back. Mr. Britten was a mining engineer and had as a partner Charles Handy from whom he exacted a promise as he was dying to "take care of Josephine." This Charles Handy did, and it culminated in his marriage to Josephine. They had one son, Charles, Jr., and one daughter, Edna.

Josephine and Charles Handy returned to Indiana for a visit in March, 1887 and visited in the home of Milton Scott for a good portion of the time. The writer distinctly recalls a fishing trip made by Milton and Charlie and their return with a coffee sack full of cat fish. These they emptied into a tub placed in the middle of the kitchen floor which overflowed and the fish wriggled onto the floor in all directions.

Charlie was a man of good humor and considerable wit. When in Indiana someone asked him "What kind of seasons do you have in Colorado?" To which he replied, "Nine months winter and three months pretty damn late Fall."

Josephine was a typical feminine product of pioneer days. She was large in stature and robust in constitution. She had grown up in the hills of Crawford County and made





the trek westward with her family. She died in her fiftieth year.

Thomas Harrison Scott (August 10, 1874-February 5, 1948) was the youngest child of Harrison and Mary Elizabeth Scott. He made the trip west at the age of five and was much a favorite in the caravan and especially in the wagon of his brother Milton. He was married on November 5, 1902, to Laura B. Chamberlain. He and his family traveled extensively in search of an ever brighter field. They lived in Arkansas, Oklahoma, British Columbia, and in Oregon where he died on February 5, 1948. To them were born:

Edith Cordella	B. Sept. 5, 1903	M. E. L. Doyal
Elwin Robert	Feb. 19, 1918	D. Apr. 30, 1919
Mary Elizabeth	Dec. 28, 1923	(1) A. M. Eaker (2) E. L. Cotter

While living in British Columbia and working in timber Tommy had the misfortune to lose one eye. He was an inveterate fisherman and hunter, and early became separated from his many brothers and sisters. Milton Scott frequently remarked, "I wonder what ever became of little Tommy."

His final residence was in Bandon, Oregon where he was at one time trapped by a forest fire which destroyed that city. Escaping with only a pickup truck he drove to the beach and on into the water in order to protect himself and his family. The small quantity of clothing and bedding he had loaded on the truck had to be thrown off because of falling embers and resulting fire.

Shortly before his death he returned to Indiana for a reunion with the remaining members of his family there and a meeting with his half-sister and brother, Flettie and James, who drove in from Kansas to be with him.

Flettie Scott, the "Prairie Chicken" was born in the covered wagon on the route west on October 2, 1879. She married Charles Benbow, and they live at this time in Burr Oak, Kansas where Harrison Scott spent his last days.







Laura Scott

Thomas H. Scott

Mary

Edith



Dillie Scott



Josephine Scott Handy





WILLIAM H. HARRIS



JOHN H. HARRIS

Flettie and Charles Benbow have visited Indiana on various occasions and are known to the present generation of the family. They have no children but have maintained a persistent interest in the members of the Scott family and their descendants. Aunt Flettie supplied the writer with considerable data relative to the family and the later years of Harrison Scott.

James Peter (January 29, 1890) married first, Jessie Lenora Cameron (September 2, 1890-September 24, 1943) but there was no issue. James next married Grace McNichols. He died October 10, 1950 in Burr Oak, Kansas.

We know little of Mary Behen Scott's children by her first husband other than the dates of their births which we have previously listed.

The children, other than Flettie and James, of Harrison Scott's second marriage we have previously listed with the dates of their birth and death. The only thing we might add is that Charles Albert married Grace Clark in Arizona in 1909. They had one son, Charles Clark Scott, born April 7, 1918. Mary Cordella married Mont Melton on September 22, 1898 at Vinita, Indian Territory. To them was born one son, Roland M. on August 28, 1901, who was reared by his Aunt Flettie and Uncle Charlie Benbow.

The remaining children, to the best of our knowledge, were never married.





## CHAPTER XIV

Robert Milton Scott, the fourth child and the third son of Henry Harrison and Mary Elizabeth Scott was born March 27, 1856, and died on February 28, 1929.

Milton, as he was generally known, was named for his maternal uncle, Major Robert Milton Clendenning who had achieved considerable fame as an officer in the Civil War.

We know very little of Milton's early life except that he was born in the house built by his grandfather about the year 1810. We can be sure, however, that he lived the normal life of a boy, that he labored industriously on the farm, and along with other boys created his own amusement. It was the writer's privilege a few years ago to talk with James Shaffer who grew up with Milton as a boon companion, and to inquire about their boyhood life and experiences.

Among the things mentioned by Mr. Shaffer as contributing to their fun was one of considerable interest to the writer and may be of interest to you. In the summer time when the corn was in the milk and dangerous for cattle to feed upon, these boys would equip themselves with cow bells and, after bedtime, approach the house of a neighbor through his cornfield with the bells ringing. This neighbor with visions of his cows foundering on the green corn would jump out of bed attired only in his night-shirt, or less, and rush into the field to get the cows out of the corn. As soon as he made his appearance the boys would retire to the opposite end of the field and there ring the bells. After some time of coaxing the farmer around his field the boys would steal out and hide in the nearby woods and from there watch the farmer inspect his fences to find the break where the cows had entered and left.

With Milton and two brothers at home we may assume they left the paternal roof at an early age. We do know

## VIII. THE FUTURE

The first thing that the future will see is the end of the world as we know it. The world as we know it will be a world of suffering and pain, a world of darkness and despair. The world as we know it will be a world of death and destruction, a world of fire and brimstone. The world as we know it will be a world of hell and damnation, a world of eternal torment and suffering.

But the future will also be a world of hope and glory, a world of peace and harmony, a world of love and compassion. The future will be a world of light and life, a world of joy and happiness, a world of eternal bliss and glory. The future will be a world of heaven and paradise, a world of eternal life and joy.

The future will be a world of peace and harmony, a world of love and compassion. The future will be a world of light and life, a world of joy and happiness, a world of eternal bliss and glory. The future will be a world of heaven and paradise, a world of eternal life and joy. The future will be a world of peace and harmony, a world of love and compassion. The future will be a world of light and life, a world of joy and happiness, a world of eternal bliss and glory. The future will be a world of heaven and paradise, a world of eternal life and joy.

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that during the Civil War these boys drove the stock back from the road to a sink hole where it was safely hidden from the Morgan raiders on their passage through Indiana.

Milton's schooling was very meager, and he, no doubt, went to work at an early age. While working in timber and using a foot adz he severed all except the small toe from his left foot. This caused him no particular inconvenience until in later life when it interfered materially with his walking.

The timber industry was the principal employment other than farming, and Milton was for a number of years employed by Perry Everdon who owned considerable land and operated one or more saw mills.

Milton made at least one trip on the Ohio River where he worked on a flat-boat owned by his mother's brother-in-law, John Carnes.

Despite the custom of the times Milton never used tobacco nor intoxicating liquors and had another commendable habit of never going in debt. He often boasted in his later life that he had never gone to bed owing any man a cent.

On July 30, 1876, while working for Perry Everdon, Milton married Ida May Patrick, a neighbor girl, (B. October 7, 1862; D. June 16, 1899). To them were born the following children:

Mary Elizabeth	B. May 13, 1877	D. Nov. 10, 1950
Charles Milton	Feb. 21, 1881	Feb. 22, 1950
Elisha Harrison	Sept. 7, 1883	
Ora Setser	Oct. 10, 1888	Sept. 25, 1924

Milton made the trip west with his father and brothers to which we have made previous reference, but Ida May with her infant daughter, Mary, remained at home with her mother. While in the west Milton and his elder brother Martin, were closely associated in hauling provisions to the various Indian reservations from the railhead. This employment continued for approximately one year after which Milton returned to Indiana and resumed employment with Perry Everdon.







Robert Milton Scott

Mary Elizabeth

Ida May (Patrick) Scott





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ROBERT MILTON SCOTT FAMILY

Charles Milton

Ida May

Mary Elizabeth

Ora Setser

Robert Milton

E. Harrison





Shortly before December, 1881, Perry Everdon offered the use of a piece of land and rejected lumber from the saw mill in sufficient quantities for Milton to build a house. With this lumber he constructed his first home. The house is still standing on the original site, about four miles north of Leavenworth on the west side of the Leavenworth-Marengo road. The architecture of the house was quite simple with a one-sash window on each end and two doors on the road side both made and hung on the order of crib doors. The house contained two rooms of approximately eight by fourteen and thirteen by fourteen feet. There may have been a loft, or attic, over the smaller room for storage or possibly additional sleeping room. When Milton with his wife and two children occupied the meagerly furnished home he was free of debt, and the family purse held seventy-five cents.

Crawford County contained many unfortunate and poverty stricken people, and their care had been for years a serious problem. The poor farm was located on Dry Run in charge of the County Commissioners who contracted annually for a superintendent to operate the farm and care for the inmates. This contract usually was let to the lowest bidder.

On March 13, 1884, Milton entered into a contract as superintendent of the poor asylum for the consideration of \$156.50 per year plus board and shelter. Milton was to furnish a cook for the inmates, and the county was to pay for any food not grown on the farm.

The remuneration for the second year was increased to \$235, and in the year 1891 to \$365 with other parts of the contract unchanged.

In 1887 the poor farm was disposed of and a new farm consisting of three hundred sixty acres purchased on Dillman's Ridge near Magnolia.

At the time about which we write all of the unfortunates including the feeble minded, the insane, the blind, the crippled, and the aged were sent to the poor asylum. It was a cosmopolitan group. Some were able to work in





the fields at times, and some had household duties while others were utterly helpless. Milton did most of the work but had a hired hand during the planting and harvesting seasons.

At a meeting of the State Board of Charities held in Indianapolis George Bishop, trustee of Wayne Township, asked of the State Secretary, who was making his annual report, if there was any poor farm in the state which paid expenses. The Secretary replied with the only example, that of Crawford County, one of the poorest and smallest counties in the state, where all expenses were met and a surplus paid into the county treasury.

Dr. Samuel E. Smith who had recently assumed the general superintendency of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, located in Wayne Township in Wayne County, Indiana, was either present at the meeting or read this answer to Mr. Bishop's question in the published report and proceeded to contact Milton and extend him an invitation to come to Richmond for an interview regarding the position of superintendent of the farm at Easthaven. The interview resulted in Milton's resignation as superintendent of the poor farm in Crawford County in February, 1893, with the understanding that his wife, with the assistance of her step-father, Michael Rainbolt, would complete the term which expired March 13 of that year.

Perhaps no greater event ever transpired in Milton's life than this with the consequent results in the lives not only of Milton and his wife but of his children as well.

The relationship between Dr. Smith and Milton was most cordial and friendly, and he retained his position until he suffered a paralytic stroke which made him an invalid, or semi-invalid, for the balance of his life.

On June 16, 1899, occurred Milton's first great sorrow when his wife, Ida May, died after a long illness. He was left alone with three boys; his daughter had previously married.

On August 1, 1900, Milton was married to Rose Jones Keever, (October 18, 1862-March 16, 1928) who prede-





ceased him by approximately one year. Rose Jones Keever had been a friend of the family for several years, and with her she brought her minor daughter, Goldie May Keever (B. November 21, 1888).

This marriage proved to be a happy one, but unfortunately Milton suffered a stroke of paralysis some two years later. Subsequent to Rose's death Milton made his home with his son E. Harrison Scott of Richmond, and died there.

Ida May is buried at Shaffer's Ridge Cemetery in Crawford County, and arrangements were made by Milton to be placed at her side as at that time he felt sure the family would return at some future date to Crawford County. This not only failed to transpire, but the members of related families either died or moved away, so on Milton's death it did not seem advisable to place his remains there. He is buried at Farmland, Indiana, where he had lived after his retirement in order to be close to a farm he had previously purchased in Randolph County.

Robert Milton Scott was a man of sterling character; a man who loved and understood his family; a man who owed no apology to any man; and, in so far as the writer knows, owed no apology to his God.

This man was my father.

Of Milton's children, Mary Elizabeth married, first, Thomas Smith; second, Eli LaBarr. By the first union there were three sons and two daughters, but the first daughter, Ida May did not survive childhood. Mary is buried at Casper, Wyoming.

Charles Milton married Emma Carpenter and to them was born one daughter. Charles is buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery near Hollandsburg, Indiana.

Elisha Harrison married, first, Edith Belle Wickett; second, Fae Thorne. Of the first union there were born a daughter and a son.

Ora Setser married Pearl L. Conway, and they had two sons and two daughters. Ora is buried at Salt Lake City, Utah.





















